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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 566---83rd Congress

Chapter 656---2nd Session

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 866--87th Congress

General 866--2nd Session

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 566

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 566

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations--including States, political organizations thereof, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts or combinations thereof, or other agencies having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate works of improvement--upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement for flood prevention or the agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. Repeals most of the Department's authority for watershed flood prevention work under the Flood Control Acts.

Aug. 1, 1951	Rep. House introduced H. R. 566. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.
Aug. 1, 1951	Rep. House introduced H. R. 566. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.
Aug. 18, 1951	Report of Rep. House Committee on Agriculture to members of House.
Jan. 13, 1954	House Committee on Agriculture revised H. R. 566.
Feb. 2, 1954	House Committee reported H. R. 566. House Report 1155. Title of bill and report.
Mar. 2, 1954	House Rules Committee reported H. R. 566. Title of bill and report.
Mar. 13, 1954	House passed H. R. 566 with amendments.
Mar. 17, 1954	H. R. 566 introduced in Senate by Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Title of bill as introduced.
Mar. 18, 1954	Rep. House passed H. R. 566.
Mar. 24, 1954	Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported H. R. 566. Senate Report 1155. Title of bill and report.
June 18, 1954	Rep. House passed H. R. 566.

WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations--including States, political organizations thereof, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts or commissions thereof, or other agencies having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate works of improvement--upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement for flood prevention or the agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. Repeals most of the President's authority for watershed flood prevention work under the Flood Control Acts.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 6788

June 10, 1954 Hearings: House Committee on Agriculture held hearings on conservation and watershed programs. Miscellaneous hearing - no bill number.

Jan. 3, 1953 Rep. Poage introduced H. R. 559. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Feb. 13, 1953 Sen. Johnson (Tex.) introduced S. 877. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

April 27, 1953 Rep. Hope introduced H. R. 4877. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

May 15, 1953 Sen. Carlson introduced S. 1916. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Aug. 21, 1953 Sen. Aiken introduced S. 2549. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Aug. 1, 1953 Rep. Poage introduced H. R. 6795. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Aug. 1, 1953 Rep. Hope introduced H. R. 6788. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Aug. 28, 1953 Remarks of Rep. Hope discussing his bill inserted in appendix of Record.

Jan. 11, 1954 House Committee on Agriculture ordered reported H. R. 6788.

Feb. 2, 1954 House Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6788. House Report 1140. Print of bill and report.

Mar. 2, 1954 House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 454 for consideration of H. R. 6788. House Report 1260. Print of resolution and report.

Mar. 11, 1954 House passed H. R. 6788 with amendments.

Mar. 12, 1954 H. R. 6788 referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.

May 4, 1954 Rep. Miller spoke in favor of H. R. 6788.

May 24, 1954 Subcommittee reported to full committee with amendments. Print of bill (Committee Print) as reported by subcommittee.

June 8, 1954 Rep. Miller spoke in favor of H. R. 6788.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 6788

June 5, 1954	Rep. Miller spoke in favor of H. R. 6788.
May 24, 1954	Subcommittee reported to full committee with amendments. Print of bill (Committee Print) as reported by subcommittee.
May 4, 1954	Rep. Miller spoke in favor of H. R. 6788.
Mar. 12, 1954	H. R. 6788 referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Mar. 11, 1954	House passed H. R. 6788 with amendments.
Mar. 5, 1954	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 454 for consideration of H. R. 6788. House Report 1360. Print of resolution and report.
Feb. 5, 1954	House Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6788. House Report 1100. Print of bill and report.
Jan. 11, 1954	House Committee on Agriculture ordered reported H. R. 6788.
Aug. 28, 1953	Remarks of Rep. Hope discussing his bill inserted in appendix of Record.
Aug. 1, 1953	Rep. Hope introduced H. R. 6788. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.
Aug. 1, 1953	Rep. Poore introduced H. R. 6795. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.
Aug. 1, 1953	Sen. Aiken introduced S. 2509. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
May 15, 1953	Sen. Carlson introduced S. 1916. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
April 27, 1953	Rep. Hope introduced H. R. 6777. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.
Feb. 13, 1953	Sen. Johnson (Tex.) introduced S. 877. Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
Jan. 3, 1953	Rep. Poore introduced H. R. 559. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Hearings: House Committee on Agriculture held hearings on conservation and watershed programs. Miscellaneous hearing - no bill number.

Index and Summary of H. R. 6788, cont'd.

June 10, 1954 Senate committee agreed to report.

June 18, 1954 Senate committee reported with amendment. S. Report 1620. Print of bill and report.

June 21, 1954 Digest of H. R. 6788 as reported by Senate committee.

June 22, 1954 Senate passed as reported H. R. 6788.

July 7, 1954 House and Senate conferees appointed.

July 16, 1954 Conferees agreed to file conference report.

July 19, 1954 Senate received and agreed to conference report. House Report No. 2297. Print of conference report.

July 20, 1954 House received conference report.

July 22, 1954 House agreed to conference report.

Aug. 4, 1954 Approved: Public Law 566.

*Print of questions and answers
pamphlet prepared by S.C.S.*

Aug. 4, 1954 Approved: Public Law 566.

July 22, 1954 House agreed to conference report.

July 20, 1954 House received conference report.

July 19, 1954 Senate received and agreed to conference report. House report no. 2297. Print of conference report.

July 16, 1954 Conference agreed to file conference report.

July 7, 1954 House and Senate conference appointed.

June 22, 1954 Senate passed as reported H. R. 6788.

June 21, 1954 Digest of H. R. 6788 as reported by Senate committee.

June 18, 1954 Senate committee reported with amendment. 2. Report 1620. Print of bill and report.

June 10, 1954 Senate committee agreed to report.

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 559

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1953

Mr. POAGE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the
4 watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States,
5 causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a
6 menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of
7 Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with
8 States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conserva-
9 tion districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other

1 local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such
2 damages and of furthering the conservation, development,
3 utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving
4 and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

5 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following
6 terms shall mean:

7 "The Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
8 United States.

9 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
10 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures
11 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
12 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
13 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
14 acres and not including any single structure exceeding five
15 thousand acre-feet of detention capacity. A number of such
16 subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger
17 watershed may be planned together when the local sponsor-
18 ing organizations so desire.

19 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
20 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
21 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
22 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
23 prevention and related activities.

24 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing

1 and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secre-
2 tary, acting through the Soil Conservation Service assisted
3 by other existing agencies of the Department of Agriculture,
4 is authorized, upon application of local organizations—

5 (1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as
6 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of
7 improvement;

8 (2) to make such studies as may be necessary for
9 determining the physical and economic soundness of
10 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
11 tion as to whether a favorable ratio of benefits to costs
12 exists;

13 (3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with
14 and to furnish financial and other aid to local organiza-
15 tions: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures,
16 the Federal aid shall not exceed the rate of assistance
17 for similar practices under existing national programs;
18 and

19 (4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of
20 other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of
21 this section.

22 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
23 providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

24 (1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government

1 all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection
2 with works of improvement installed with Federal
3 assistance;

4 (2) assume such proportionate share of the cost
5 of installing any works of improvement involving Fed-
6 eral assistance as may be determined by the Secretary
7 to be in conformity with all anticipated benefits from
8 such improvements; and

9 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
10 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
11 such works of improvement.

12 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
13 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
14 provement, and the Secretary has determined that a favor-
15 able ratio of flood prevention and soil conservation benefits
16 to costs exists, and the local organization has met the re-
17 quirements for participation in carrying out the works of
18 improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is au-
19 thorized to participate in the installation of such works of
20 improvement in accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That
21 no such plan shall include works of reclamation or irrigation
22 except such as are incidental to the major purpose of flood
23 prevention and in no case shall the Secretary approve a
24 plan involving installation in connection with a single struc-
25 ture of more than one thousand acres of irrigation under

1 authority of this Act without previous approval of the
2 Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That, before
3 such installation involving Federal aid is commenced, the
4 Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justifica-
5 tion therefor to the Committee on Agriculture of the House
6 of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and
7 Forestry of the Senate for consideration. Unless either com-
8 mittee, by committee resolution, disapproves the plan within
9 sixty days, while Congress is in session, from the receipt
10 thereof, the Secretary may proceed with participation in the
11 installation of the works of improvement: *Provided further*,
12 That such installation may be commenced at an earlier date
13 if both of the committees notify the Secretary that they have
14 no objections to the plan.

15 SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
16 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
17 this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. POAGE

JANUARY 3, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 877

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 13, 1953

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the
4 watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States,
5 causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a
6 menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of
7 Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with
8 States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conserva-
9 tion districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other

1 local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such
2 damages and of furthering the conservation, development,
3 utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving
4 and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

5 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following
6 terms shall mean:

7 "The Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
8 United States.

9 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
10 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures
11 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
12 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
13 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
14 acres and not including any single structure exceeding five
15 thousand acre-feet of detention capacity. A number of such
16 subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger
17 watershed may be planned together when the local sponsor-
18 ing organizations so desire.

19 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
20 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
21 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
22 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
23 prevention and related activities.

24 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in pre-
25 paring and carrying out plans for works of improvement,

1 the Secretary, acting through the Soil Conservation Service
2 assisted by other existing agencies of the Department of
3 Agriculture, is authorized, upon application of local
4 organizations—

5 (1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as
6 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of
7 improvement;

8 (2) to make such studies as may be necessary for
9 determining the physical and economic soundness of
10 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
11 tion as to whether a favorable ratio of benefits to costs
12 exists;

13 (3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with
14 and to furnish financial and other aid to local organiza-
15 tions: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures,
16 the Federal aid shall not exceed the rate of assistance
17 for similar practices under existing national programs;
18 and

19 (4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of
20 other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of
21 this section.

22 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
23 providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

24 (1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government
25 all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection

1 with works of improvement installed with Federal
2 assistance;

3 (2) assume such proportionate share of the cost
4 of installing any works of improvement involving Fed-
5 eral assistance as may be determined by the Secretary
6 to be in conformity with all anticipated benefits from
7 such improvements; and

8 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
9 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
10 such works of improvement.

11 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
12 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
13 provement, and the Secretary has determined that a favor-
14 able ratio of flood prevention and soil conservation benefits
15 to costs exists, and the local organization has met the re-
16 quirements for participation in carrying out the works of
17 improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is au-
18 thorized to participate in the installation of such works of
19 improvement in accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That
20 no such plan shall include works of reclamation or irrigation
21 except such as are incidental to the major purpose of flood
22 prevention and in no case shall the Secretary approve a
23 plan involving installation in connection with a single struc-
24 ture of more than one thousand acres of irrigation under
25 authority of this Act without previous approval of the

1 Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That, before
2 such installation involving Federal aid is commenced, the
3 Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justifica-
4 tion therefor to the Committee on Agriculture of the House
5 of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and
6 Forestry of the Senate for consideration. Unless either com-
7 mittee, by committee resolution, disapproves the plan within
8 sixty days, while Congress is in session, from the receipt
9 thereof, the Secretary may proceed with participation in the
10 installation of the works of improvement: *Provided further*,
11 That such installation may be commenced at an earlier date
12 if both of the committees notify the Secretary that they have
13 no objections to the plan.

14 SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
16 this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas

FEBRUARY 13, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4877

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 1953

Mr. HOPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the
6 national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the
7 Federal Government should cooperate with States and their
8 political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts,
9 flood prevention or control districts, and other local public
10 agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of

1 furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and dis-
2 posal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the
3 Nation's land and water resources.

4 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
5 shall mean:

6 "The Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
7 United States.

8 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
9 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
10 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
11 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
12 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
13 acres and not including any single structure exceeding five
14 thousand acre-feet of detention capacity. A number of such
15 subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger
16 watershed may be planned together when the local spon-
17 soring organizations so desire.

18 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
19 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
20 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
21 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
22 prevention and related activities.

23 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in prepar-
24 ing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the

1 Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organi-
2 zations—

3 (1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as
4 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of
5 improvement;

6 (2) to make such studies as may be necessary for
7 determining the physical and economic soundness of
8 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
9 tion as to whether benefits exceed costs;

10 (3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with
11 and to furnish financial and other aid to local organiza-
12 tions: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures,
13 the Federal aid shall not exceed the rate of assistance
14 for similar practices under existing national programs;
15 and

16 (4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of
17 other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of
18 this section.

19 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
20 providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

21 (1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government
22 all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection
23 with works of improvement installed with Federal as-
24 sistance;

1 (2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of
2 installing any works of improvement involving Federal
3 assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be
4 equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from
5 such improvements; and

6 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
7 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
8 such works of improvement.

9 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
10 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
11 provement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood
12 prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs,
13 and the local organization has met the requirements for par-
14 ticipation in carrying out the works of improvement as set
15 forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to participate
16 in the installation of such works of improvement in accord-
17 ance with the plan: *Provided*, That no such plan shall in-
18 clude works of reclamation or irrigation except such as are
19 incidental to the major purpose of flood prevention and in
20 no case shall the Secretary approve a plan involving in-
21 stallation in connection with a single structure of more than
22 one thousand acres of irrigation: *Provided further*, That,
23 before such installation involving Federal aid is commenced,
24 the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justi-
25 fication therefor to the Committee on Agriculture of the House

1 of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and
2 Forestry of the Senate for consideration. Unless either com-
3 mittee, by committee resolution, disapproves the plan within
4 sixty days, while Congress is in session, from the receipt
5 thereof, the Secretary may proceed with participation in the
6 installation of the works of improvement: *Provided further*,
7 That such installation may be commenced at an earlier date
8 if both of the committees notify the Secretary that they
9 have no objections to the plan.

10 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized to make, and to
11 participate with other Federal and with State and local
12 agencies in making investigations and surveys of the water-
13 sheds of rivers and other waterways for the purpose of
14 determining the effects of watershed improvement programs
15 on other water resource development projects, and as a basis
16 for the development of coordinated programs.

17 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936
18 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
19 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
20 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make prelimi-
21 nary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of
22 improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil
23 erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other
24 waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority
25 of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of

1 the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for
2 runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention
3 authorized to be carried out by that Department by the act of
4 December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall
5 not be affected by the provisions of this section.

6 SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
7 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
8 this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HOPE

April 27, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 1916

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 1916

REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

A BILL

TO AMEND THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1907, RELATIVE TO THE
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
2. IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1907, RELATIVE TO
3. THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE
4. EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES, THAT
5. THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1916

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15, 1953

Mr. CARLSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the
6 national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the
7 Federal Government should cooperate with States and their
8 political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts,
9 flood prevention or control districts, and other local public
10 agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of

1 furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and dis-
2 posal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the
3 Nation's land and water resources.

4 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
5 shall mean:

6 "The Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
7 United States.

8 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
9 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
10 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
11 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
12 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
13 acres and not including any single structure exceeding five
14 thousand acre-feet of detention capacity. A number of such
15 subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger
16 watershed may be planned together when the local spon-
17 soring organizations so desire.

18 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
19 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
20 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
21 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
22 prevention and related activities.

23 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in prepar-
24 ing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the

1 Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organi-
2 zations—

3 (1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as
4 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of
5 improvement;

6 (2) to make such studies as may be necessary for
7 determining the physical and economic soundness of
8 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
9 tion as to whether benefits exceed costs;

10 (3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with
11 and to furnish financial and other aid to local organiza-
12 tions: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures,
13 the Federal aid shall not exceed the rate of assistance
14 for similar practices under existing national programs;
15 and

16 (4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of
17 other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of
18 this section.

19 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
20 providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

21 (1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government
22 all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection
23 with works of improvement installed with Federal as-
24 sistance;

1 (2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of
2 installing any works of improvement involving Federal
3 assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be
4 equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from
5 such improvements; and

6 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
7 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
8 such works of improvement.

9 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
10 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
11 provement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood
12 prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs,
13 and the local organization has met the requirements for par-
14 ticipation in carrying out the works of improvement as set
15 forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to participate
16 in the installation of such works of improvement in accord-
17 ance with the plan: *Provided*, That no such plan shall in-
18 clude works of reclamation or irrigation except such as are
19 incidental to the major purpose of flood prevention and in
20 no case shall the Secretary approve a plan involving in-
21 stallation in connection with a single structure of more than
22 one thousand acres of irrigation: *Provided further*, That,
23 before such installation involving Federal aid is commenced,
24 the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justi-
25 fication therefor to the Committee on Agriculture of the House

1 of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture and
2 Forestry of the Senate for consideration. Unless either com-
3 mittee, by committee resolution, disapproves the plan within
4 sixty days, while Congress is in session, from the receipt
5 thereof, the Secretary may proceed with participation in the
6 installation of the works of improvement: *Provided further*,
7 That such installation may be commenced at an earlier date
8 if both of the committees notify the Secretary that they
9 have no objections to the plan.

10 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized to make, and to
11 participate with other Federal and with State and local
12 agencies in making investigations and surveys of the water-
13 sheds of rivers and other waterways for the purpose of
14 determining the effects of watershed improvement programs
15 on other water resource development projects, and as a basis
16 for the development of coordinated programs.

17 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936
18 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
19 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
20 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make prelimi-
21 nary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of
22 improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil
23 erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other
24 waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority
25 of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of

1 the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for
2 runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention
3 authorized to be carried out by that Department by the Act
4 of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall
5 not be affected by the provisions of this section.

6 SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
7 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
8 this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARLSON

MAY 15, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

83d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2549

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1, 1953

Mr. AIKEN (for himself, Mr. THYE, Mr. SCHOEPPPEL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. MONRONEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the
4 watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States,
5 causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a
6 menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of
7 Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate
8 with States and their political subdivisions, soil- or water-

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1 conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts,
2 and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing
3 such damages and of furthering the conservation, develop-
4 ment, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of
5 preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water
6 resources.

7 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following
8 terms shall mean:

9 The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
10 United States.

11 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
12 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
13 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
14 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
15 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
16 acres and not including any single structure which provides
17 more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. A num-
18 ber of such subwatersheds when they are component parts
19 of a larger watershed may be planned together when the
20 local sponsoring organizations so desire.

21 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
22 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
23 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
24 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
25 prevention and related activities.

1 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing
2 and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secre-
3 tary is authorized, upon application of local organizations—

4 (1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as
5 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of im-
6 provement;

7 (2) to make such studies as may be necessary for
8 determining the physical and economic soundness of
9 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
10 tion as to whether benefits exceed costs;

11 (3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with
12 and to furnish financial and other assistance to local
13 organizations: *Provided, That*, for the land-treatment
14 measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the
15 rate of assistance for similar practices under existing
16 national programs; and

17 (4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other
18 Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this
19 section.

20 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
21 providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

22 (1) furnish without cost to the Federal Govern-
23 ment all easements and rights-of-way needed in con-
24 nection with works of improvement installed with Fed-
25 eral assistance;

1 (2) assume such proportionate share of the cost
2 of installing any works of improvement involving Fed-
3 eral assistance as may be determined by the Secretary
4 to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits
5 from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of
6 the construction cost for providing any capacity in
7 structures for purposes other than flood prevention and
8 features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal
9 Government under the provisions of this Act; and

10 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
11 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
12 such works of improvement.

13 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the inter-
14 ested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of
15 improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the
16 flood prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their
17 costs, and the local organization has met the requirements
18 for participation in carrying out the works of improvement
19 as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to par-
20 ticipate in the installation of such works of improvement in
21 accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That in participating
22 in the installation of such works of improvement the Secre-
23 tary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsi-
24 bilities for administering the overall national agricultural
25 program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by

1 the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, before
2 such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced,
3 the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justi-
4 fication therefor to the Congress through the President: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That any such plan (a) which includes recla-
6 mation or irrigation works or which affects public or other
7 lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior,
8 or (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater de-
9 tention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the
10 Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his
11 views and recommendations at least 60 days prior to trans-
12 mission of the plan to the Congress through the President.
13 The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the
14 Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the
15 Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above
16 sixty-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by
17 the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the
18 President.

19 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with
20 other Federal and with State and local agencies to make
21 investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and
22 other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-
23 nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secre-
24 tary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under
25 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary

1 of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secre-
2 tary of Agriculture in the planning of works or programs for
3 such lands.

4 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936
5 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
6 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
7 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary
8 examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improve-
9 ment for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion
10 prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways
11 are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority of the
12 Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secre-
13 tary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and
14 waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized
15 to be carried out by that Department by the Act of Decem-
16 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall not be
17 affected by the provisions of this section.

18 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
19 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
20 of this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. AIKEN, Mr. THYE, Mr. SCHOEPPel, Mr.
ANDERSON, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. MONRONEY

AUGUST 1, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

83RD CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6795

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 1, 1953

Mr. POAGE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to
6 the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress
7 that the Federal Government should cooperate with States
8 and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation
9 districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local

1 public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages
2 and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization,
3 and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protect-
4 ing the Nation's land and water resources.

5 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
6 shall mean:

7 "The Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
8 United States.

9 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
10 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
11 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
12 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
13 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
14 acres and not including any single structure which provides
15 more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. A num-
16 ber of such subwatersheds when they are component parts of
17 a larger watershed may be planned together when the local
18 sponsoring organizations so desire.

19 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
20 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
21 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
22 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
23 prevention and related activities.

24 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in pre-
25 paring and carrying out plans for works of improvement,

1 the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local
2 organizations—

3 (1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as
4 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of
5 improvement;

6 (2) to make such studies as may be necessary for
7 determining the physical and economic soundness of
8 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
9 tion as to whether benefits exceed costs;

10 (3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with
11 and to furnish financial and other assistance to local
12 organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment
13 measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the
14 rate of assistance for similar practices under existing
15 national programs; and

16 (4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of
17 other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of
18 this section.

19 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
20 providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

21 (1) furnish without cost to the Federal Govern-
22 ment all easements and rights-of-way needed in connec-
23 tion with works of improvement installed with Federal
24 assistance;

25 (2) assume such proportionate share of the cost

1 of installing any works of improvement involving Fed-
2 eral assistance as may be determined by the Secretary
3 to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits
4 from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of
5 the construction cost for providing any capacity in
6 structures for purposes other than flood prevention and
7 features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal
8 Government under the provisions of this Act; and

9 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
10 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
11 such works of improvement.

12 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
13 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
14 provement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood
15 prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs,
16 and the local organization has met the requirements for
17 participation in carrying out the works of improvement as
18 set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to partici-
19 pate in the installation of such works of improvement in
20 accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That in participating
21 in the installation of such works of improvement the Secre-
22 tary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsi-
23 bilities for administering the overall national agricultural
24 program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by
25 the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, before

1 such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced,
2 the Secretary, through the President, shall transmit a copy
3 of the plan and the justification therefor to the Committee
4 on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the
5 Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate for
6 consideration. Unless either committee, by committee reso-
7 lution, disapproves the plan within sixty days, while Con-
8 gress is in session, from the receipt thereof, the Secretary
9 may proceed with participation in the installation of the
10 works of improvement: *Provided further*, That any such plan
11 (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or which
12 affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the
13 Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal
14 assistance for floodwater detention structures in excess of five
15 thousand acre-feet of detention capacity, shall be submitted
16 to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army,
17 respectively, for his views and recommendations at least
18 sixty days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress
19 through the President. The views and recommendations of
20 the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army,
21 if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expi-
22 ration of the above sixty-day period, shall accompany the
23 plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Con-
24 gress through the President.

25 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized, in cooperation with

1 other Federal and with State and local agencies, to make
2 investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and
3 other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-
4 nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Sec-
5 retary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under
6 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary
7 of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary
8 of Agriculture in the planning of works or programs for
9 such lands.

10 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49
11 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
12 authority upon the Department of Agriculture, under the
13 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to make prelimi-
14 nary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of
15 improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-
16 erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other water-
17 ways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority of
18 the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the
19 Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff
20 and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention author-
21 ized to be carried out by that Department by the Act of
22 December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall not
23 be affected by the provisions of this section.

1 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
2 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of
3 this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. POAGE

AUGUST 1, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 6788

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 1, 1953

Mr. HOPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to
6 the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that
7 the Federal Government should cooperate with States and
8 their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation dis-
9 tricts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local
10 public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages

1 and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization,
2 and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protect-
3 ing the Nation's land and water resources.

4 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
5 shall mean:

6 The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
7 United States.

8 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
9 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
10 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
11 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
12 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
13 acres and not including any single structure which provides
14 more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. A num-
15 ber of such subwatersheds when they are component parts
16 of a larger watershed may be planned together when the
17 local sponsoring organizations so desire.

18 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
19 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
20 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
21 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
22 prevention and related activities.

23 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing
24 and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secre-
25 tary is authorized, upon application of local organizations—

(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs; and

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

(1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary

1 to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits
2 from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the
3 construction cost for providing any capacity in struc-
4 tures for purposes other than flood prevention and
5 features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal
6 Government under the provisions of this Act; and

7 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
8 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
9 such works of improvement.

10 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
11 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
12 provement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood
13 prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs,
14 and the local organization has met the requirements for
15 participation in carrying out the works of improvement as
16 set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to partici-
17 pate in the installation of such works of improvement in ac-
18 cordance with the plan: *Provided*, That in participating in
19 the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary,
20 as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities
21 for administering the overall national agricultural program,
22 shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provi-
23 sions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, before such instal-
24 lation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secre-
25 tary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification

1 therefor to the Congress through the President: *Provided*
2 *further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation
3 or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands
4 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b)
5 which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention
6 structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior
7 or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and
8 recommendations at least 60 days prior to transmission of the
9 plan to the Congress through the President. The views and
10 recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the
11 Secretary of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agri-
12 culture prior to the expiration of the above 60-day period,
13 shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of
14 Agriculture to the Congress through the President.

15 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with
16 other Federal and with State and local agencies to make
17 investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and
18 other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-
19 nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secre-
20 tary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under
21 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secre-
22 tary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secre-
23 tary of Agriculture in the planning of works or programs for
24 such lands.

25 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936

1 (49 Stat. 1570) , as amended and supplemented, conferring
2 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
3 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary
4 examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improve-
5 ment for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion
6 prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways
7 are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority of the
8 Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secre-
9 tary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and
10 waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized
11 to be carried out by that Department by the Act of Decem-
12 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall not be
13 affected by the provisions of this section.

14 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
16 of this Act.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HOPE

AUGUST 1, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

OPPOSED BYRNES

At the opening of the 83d Congress he was among the leaders of the fight to end filibustering. When the session ended he was one of the few who opposed the nomination of Gov. James S. Byrnes to serve on the United States delegation to the United Nations.

Unfortunately, this opposition had to take place behind the closed doors of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and, for that reason, the things he said are not matters of public record.

The Senator is a young man with an abundance of energy and courage. There are not many other people like him in the Congress.

The people of Minnesota can feel proud of the way he serves them and the Nation as a whole.

Progress in Conservation of Natural Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1953

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, on July 31, 1953, President Eisenhower transmitted to Congress a special message in which he again called attention to "the fundamental importance to our national well-being of constructive, forward-looking policies designed to conserve and improve the Nation's natural renewable resources." The President recalled that in his message on the state of the Union, presented to Congress shortly after his inauguration, he had called attention to "the vast importance to this Nation now and in the future of our soil and water, our forests and minerals, and our wildlife resources," had indicated "the need for a strong Federal program in the field of resource development," and had pointed "to the necessity for a cooperative partnership of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound natural-resources program."

President Eisenhower urged the Congress not to overlook, in the stress of dealing with urgent problems of peace and security, the vital importance of conserving and improving our land and water resources. It is, he said, "high priority business for all of us" and he asked the Congress to be prepared to move ahead in the next session of the 83d Congress on additional constructive legislation in the resource field. Such a program, he promised, will have his full support and cooperation.

This message from the President of the United States was a fitting climax to a session of Congress that has seen a renewal of interest and constructive activity in resource conservation that has not been equalled since the days, half a century ago, when President Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot gave the word "conservation" a new and vital meaning. With its term only half expired, already the 83d Congress has taken decisive and constructive action in many fields of conservation—some of which have been long neglected.

Not in my memory has Congress taken as active an interest in promoting the sound conservation and wise development of our natural resources as has this first session of the 83d Congress. If the second session of this Congress carries forward the legislative program in this field that has been so well begun in the first session, I think it is likely that the 83d Congress will become known in history as "the conservation Congress."

This action by Congress has not occurred by accident. It is a reflection of a nationwide reawakening of interest in natural resource conservation. This interest has been growing by leaps and bounds throughout the country since the end of World War II, and it, in turn, is a reflection of the sound thinking and leadership on this important subject that the Nation is receiving from its civic, agricultural, and conservation leaders, and from public spirited newspapers, magazines, and radio outlets.

The problem of preserving our national forests—one of our basic resources—for the use and benefit of all the people and preventing their confiscation by a few individuals under the 80-year-old mining laws of the United States, has been attacked on two fronts in this Congress. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has reported and the House has adopted a bill removing some of the more common minerals—sand, gravel, building stone, and cinders—from the list of those materials, the discovery of which will permit an individual to claim as his own title to part of our public lands or national forests. Two other common minerals—pumice and pumicite—should have been included in those covered by the bill. But even without these, it is a substantial step in the right direction.

From the Committee on Agriculture there was reported, late in this session, a bill relating specifically to mining claims on the national forests, which if enacted, will prevent the taking of uncounted thousands of acres of national forest lands under the guise of fraudulent or worthless mining claims. This bill was reported after long and most thorough study by the committee. It is our hope that it will receive early action by the House in the second session of the 83d Congress.

Almost unnoticed, I dare say, among the many major bills enacted at this session of Congress, was a bill reported by the Committee on Agriculture and enacted into law which will make possible the orderly development along sound conservation lines of new and needed timber and pulp industries in Alaska by extending to Alaska the forest resources survey which is already authorized for continental United States. Before private companies can invest the million of dollars necessary to build the contemplated new plants, they must know what timber resources are available and we, the people of the United States, who own that national-forest timber must know how rapidly that timber may be cut without damage to our future supplies. The Forest Survey will provide this information.

Another kind of national forest conservation and development which has

received much serious attention during this session of Congress, is the providing of adequate facilities in the forests for those who want to enjoy them for recreational purposes—and at the same time to protect the forest and water resources against damage from careless or improper use. A number of different bills designed to accomplish this objective were considered by the Committee on Agriculture this year and a bill will probably be reported out by the Committee early in the next session.

Much thought and consideration also has been given at this session of Congress to legislation designed to conserve and improve the publicly-owned grazing lands of the Nation, increase the stability of the conditions under which the livestock industry utilizes those grazing lands, and encourage greater improvement of the land by those who are using it. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has scheduled intensive field hearings on this matter during the recess of Congress and the House Committee will probably take it up early next year.

Probably the most dramatic single step forward in conservation at this session of Congress was taken by the House Committee on Appropriations and by the Congress in appropriating five million dollars for the start of approximately 50 small watershed flood prevention projects. This work will be done under existing authority of the Soil Conservation Service and the Department of Agriculture, and with the cooperation of local units of State governments, local organizations, and individual citizens.

This action by the Congress will, in the case of the relatively few projects which can be carried out with these funds, cut the "red-tape" that has prevented the start of upstream flood prevention and conservation programs until agreement could be reached on the complicated and often controversial plans for major downstream works or for the development of whole river valleys.

The 50 or more small projects which will be started as the result of this appropriation will be scattered widely throughout the country. They will serve as demonstration projects to help work out the pattern and the procedures for future programs of this kind and to demonstrate to States and local communities what can be done in this important field of conservation. They will also serve as pilot plant operations which will be studied carefully and scientifically to determine what results in the fields of soil conservation, water utilization, and flood control we can expect from this type of project.

I now come to that matter I want most to talk about today—a bill now before the Committee on Agriculture which I believe will become, if it is enacted, a major milestone in the conservation history of the United States. I can speak thus frankly and in somewhat glowing terms about this bill because, although the version now before the Committee was introduced by me and bears my name, the bill in its original form was drafted by the Committee on Agriculture

after hearing extending over a period of three years. It has had the earnest and careful collaboration of many minds and many hearts and in its original form was introduced in the 82d Congress by Congressman BOB POAGE, of Texas, who was then chairman of the Subcommittee on Soil Conservation of the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill was reported to the House by the Committee on Agriculture late in the 82d Congress, substantially as drafted by the subcommittee, but too late for consideration by the House before the adjournment of that Congress. Substantially the same bill was reintroduced in this Congress by Mr. POAGE, Congressman CURTIS of Nebraska, and me. These bills were referred to the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget for their report. After most thorough consideration, not only of the specific provisions of the bills but of the viewpoints and recommendations of other Government departments, the bills with some minor amendments have received the full approval and backing of the Bureau of the Budget. The bill (H. R. 6788) which I introduced after the reading of the President's conversation message has been approved by the Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. POAGE also introduced a slightly different version (R. R. 6795) after the President's message was received.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to establish, for the first time, a purposeful, considered policy of cooperation between the Federal Government and States, counties, municipalities, soil conservation districts and other local groups, and individuals, in planning and carrying out small local watershed projects for the conservation of our soil and water resources and the prevention of disastrous floods. The bill not only enunciates such a policy on the part of the Federal Government but confers upon the Executive Branch of the Government the authority necessary to put that policy into operation.

Before I discuss some of the provisions of this bill let us take a brief look at where we stand today in this matter of resource consideration.

We have in the continental United States slightly more than 1,900,000,000 acres of land. For many years in the history of our country this seemed to us a virtually limitless and inexhaustible supply of soil—more than we could ever really need. So for many years we treated this land with its timber, water, mineral, and pasture resources with careless abandon. We gave it away to encourage settlement. We stripped the forests from the earth and moved our sawmills on to new stands of virgin timber. We sapped the land of its goodness by continual cropping or grazing and then turned our plows to what appeared to be a limitless expanse of new and fertile lands.

Then, suddenly, about 1920, we realized that this vast expanse of land was not limitless, that we had in fact crossed our last frontier, and that much of the land that lay behind that frontier was actually worthless for agricultural purposes. We suddenly realized, too, that in our

profligate and careless use of the soil and the timberlands and the water we had not only permitted but sometimes even encouraged the deterioration and the destruction of those resources which are basic to survival and of which we do not have a limitless supply.

It was not easy for the Nation to change its thinking and its policies from resource exploitation to resource conservation—and the process is still going on. There is still more to be done than we have yet accomplished—but I think the record is clear that once the American people see the need for conservation action they are quick to respond.

Take the matter of soil conservation, for example. The words "soil conservation" and the practices and programs that make up soil conservation are so familiar to us today that it is difficult for me to remember—and I imagine it is for others—that it was not until 1928 that the country was sufficiently aware of the need for soil conservation to sponsor Federal legislation on the subject. The first recognition of national responsibility in this matter was a small item in the 1928 appropriation bill for research into soil erosion. Everything that we as a Nation have done in this field has been done since that time. Nationally organized, promoted, and encouraged soil conservation in the United States is less than 25 years old. Much has been done in those 25 years, but much still remains to be done.

Out of our 400 million acres of precious cropland, surveys of the Soil Conservation Service indicate that erosion is still proceeding at a serious rate on about 200 million acres—approximately 50 percent of the total. About 50 million acres of our potentially most productive valley and river bottom land is subject to periodic overflow by floodwater and the destruction that this entails. Most of our grasslands are producing only about half their potential capacity. We are still using our soil resources at a rate faster than we are building them up.

Organized soil conservation has made great progress in these 25 years but there is still a long way to go. On the first of January of this year 1,225,000 farmers and ranchers were cooperators in soil conservation districts and had developed or were in the process of developing basic conservation plans for their land. But this is only about one-fifth of the total number of farmers and ranchers in the United States and the lands they operate comprise only about 30 percent of our agricultural land. In the other organized soil conservation activity of the Federal Government, the Agricultural Conservation Program, fewer than 50 percent of the farmers of the United States are listed as participating in the benefits and encouragement to sound conservation practices offered by that program.

So we find ourselves today not with a limitless expanse of land which can be brought into cultivation as our old farm land falls us but with a definitely limited land area—some of it excellent, some of it fair, and some of it worthless for agricultural purposes—and with very little additional land that can be brought into agricultural production. Out of our

1.9 billion acres of land about 600 million acres are classed as forest or woodland, and most of it should remain in that use. About 700 million acres are used for grazing. About 190 million acres are nonagricultural land, of which cities, highways, roads, railroads, factories, mines, airports, parks, and so forth, occupy about 115 million acres. Much of this acreage was once our best agricultural land and these nonagricultural uses are still encroaching on our farm land at an alarming rate.

Only about 409 million acres out of our 1.9 billion are now being used to grow cultivated crops and by no means all of them are suited for that purpose. Preliminary estimates of the Soil Conservation Service indicate that about 46 million acres of land now in cultivation should be converted to grass or trees permanently in the interest of sound soil conservation. To offset this, there are about 95 million acres of farm grassland and woodland that are potentially suited for cultivation if they are properly used and protected. But about 30 million acres of these 95 million will require drainage or irrigation before they can be used for cultivation.

Will there be water with which to irrigate this additional land when we need it? This is a question which is, in my opinion, one of the most critical we face today. The more I study the problems of conservation, the more I become convinced that the basic factor is water. In most respects, soil conservation and water conservation are one and the same.

Water is essential to our very existence. Without it all life would disappear on this planet in a few tortured days. It has become the primary limiting factor in the development of cities, industry, and agriculture not only throughout the West but in many parts of the East. The key, not only to sound resource conservation, but to our future production and development will lie in our success or failure with water—in our conservation, handling, utilization, and control of water.

The difficulties now faced by many cities which depend upon surface runoff for their water supplies are well known. Los Angeles, for example, is meeting its expanding water needs by bringing most of its supplies from the Owens River and the Mono Basin, several hundred miles away, and from the Colorado River in Arizona.

Even cities and industrial establishments that get most or all of their water from underground sources are having their difficulties. I have heard that at Fort Worth, well-water levels have lowered as much as 500 feet. These are wells from which water originally flowed at the surface under artesian pressure. In the Mill Creek Valley near Cincinnati well-water levels have dropped 80 feet in 40 years. Near Tucson, Ariz., the underground sources that supply the city and irrigate thousands of acres of farmland have dropped 25 feet in 7 years.

In Brooklyn, restrictions were placed on the drilling of new wells as early as 1932 because heavy pumping for industrial and public use had lowered the ground-water level so that salt water was moving in. New Jersey has several

cities which have experienced the same difficulty. Salt water intrusion has also become a serious problem in Texas, in southern California, in parts of the Central Valley in California, and at Savannah, Ga., because the level of water in the soil has dropped below sea level.

This water, which in many places is so difficult to get, is the same stuff that on too many occasions comes roaring down our creeks and rivers in uncontrollable volume, spreading hardship and destruction. What is the difference between the pure, clear water that flows from our springs and wells, and the yellow torrent of silt and debris that periodically lays waste to our river valleys? The essential difference is that the clear water, the usable water, stayed for a time where it fell. The other did not.

It has taken us Americans a long time to realize that the water of our dreaded floods and the water we pump from our wells is the same element. But I think we are beginning to connect these two phenomena and to understand that water which soaks into the ground is going to be available later for some useful purpose, if it is needed, and that it is not going to contribute to the erosion of farmlands, to the gulleying of hillsides, and to the formation of destructive floods in the lower river valleys.

I think we are finally beginning to realize that the way we can get adequate water, good water, and at the same time reduce our destructive floods is to get the rain and melting snow into the ground. The ground is the greatest and most wonderful reservoir there is. There is more natural water storage capacity in the earth than in all the manmade reservoirs and structures we can ever hope to build on top of it.

I think it was because we had not yet recognized these simple but fundamental facts that we have for the past 30 years concentrated our efforts to protect ourselves against floods almost entirely on the essentially limited objective of trying to protect by dams, levees, and other structures the point of most serious impact of the water after it has already reached flood proportions. In the past four decades the United States Corps of Engineers alone has spent more than \$3 billion of Federal funds on flood-control projects, and still disastrous floods cause damage somewhere throughout the Nation almost every week.

I do not mean to imply that the money we have spent and are spending on downstream flood-control projects in the major river valleys is being ill spent, or that we should not continue to protect to the best of our ability the inhabitants, the industry, and the agriculture of our major river valleys against disastrous floods. Of course, we should.

Nor do I mean to say that anything we can do to the land and the small streams in the upper watersheds is going to persuade all the water to soak into the ground and prevent forever a rapid accumulation of runoff water sufficient to cause floods in the river valleys below. Of course, it will not. Geological records show clearly that there were major floods in our river valleys before the

surface of the land had ever been disturbed by man, and when there was, presumably, an optimum condition for the retardation and absorption of water into the soil.

What I do mean to say is this: that every gallon of water which can be retained in the area where it falls, either in the earth or in small retarding structures, is 1 gallon subtracted from a potential flood and 1 gallon added to our useful water supply.

That is the basic philosophy of the watershed flood prevention bill which has been drafted by the Committee on Agriculture with the collaboration and assistance of many persons both in and out of Government and which I believe will be—even in this Congress which is already so outstanding for conservation legislation—a landmark in our conservation history. Incidentally, may I add at this point as another example of how quickly conservation ideas spread that the very words flood prevention which are so commonly used today to distinguish upstream watershed work from downstream flood-control structures, were originated only about 2 years ago by the Subcommittee on Soil Conservation to distinguish the type of project contemplated in this bill from the larger, more extensive projects involved in flood control. In that short time they have been adopted throughout the country as descriptive of the conception of sound soil and water conservation embodied in upstream watershed activities.

The basic tenets of this conception of soil and water conservation are embodied in this bill and are very simple:

First. There is such a close relationship between soil conservation and water conservation that they are in many respects the same.

Second. The water which a farmer retains in his fields by practical conservation measures, which soaks into the soil of our forests, or which is retained in small upstream water-holding structures, will not contribute to floods in the rivers below and will be available for constructive use if it is needed.

Third. None of the measures we have heretofore adopted is sufficient to accomplish the combined objective of soil and water conservation and flood protection. Neither the soil conservation programs on our farms or the flood control projects in our river valleys can do the job alone and both in combination will not do it satisfactorily or completely.

Fourth. There is an important missing link in our existing programs. That link is the treatment of whole upstream watersheds in a coordinated manner that will bridge the gap between the downstream activities of the Corps of Engineers and the land treatment and utilization practices of our soil-conservation programs.

Fifth. This type of conservation is the responsibility of all the people and it should be carried out as a cooperative activity between the Federal Government, States, local governmental entities, and individuals.

Sixth. Insofar as practicable, the cost of this kind of program should be shared among the participants on the basis of benefits received. The Federal Govern-

ment should bear the cost of those benefits which will accrue to the Nation as a whole or are interstate in character. The States and other local agencies should bear a cost proportionate to the benefits which will accrue to local communities within the State. Farmers themselves should share in the cost in proportion to the value and productivity which will be added to their own land.

Seventh. It is not necessary to wait until complete plans for whole river valleys have been worked out and agreed upon before carrying out this upstream work. This work will need to be done no matter what type of downstream development is finally decided upon. Much of it is urgently needed now. More than two-thirds of all the annual flood loss in the United States occurs above our main river valleys—above the areas which would be protected by downstream flood-control projects—and silt from these upstream areas is even now destroying our investment in downstream structures and adding to the complexity of downstream problems.

These are the concepts and the philosophy embodied in the flood-prevention bills which are now before the House. They have been evolved after years of the most careful study and consideration by a great many people concerned most seriously with the conservation of our natural resources. They are designed to bridge the gap existing between the land-treatment activities of our soil-conservation programs and the downstream structures of our flood-control programs. They are directly in line with the objectives and the recommendations of the President as expressed in his conservation message to Congress. It is my hope and my belief that the 83d Congress which already has to its credit so much accomplishment in the field of resource conservation will continue its good work by making this proposed legislation a part of our basic law during the session which begins next January.

Federal Hospital Construction Act Has Rendered Assistance to Many Hospi- tals in New Jersey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1953

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, there has been no activity of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House, of which I have been a member for many years, and now chairman of that has given me so much satisfaction as its work in behalf of public health. Our research programs in heart, cancer, and mental diseases, together with other activities, such as the program for Federal aid to hospital construction in the several States, have proven most helpful to our people.

In this connection I wish to include as part of my remarks a news article that

appeared in the Courier-Post newspaper, Camden, N. J., written by Leo J. Lanning, which sets forth in much detail an enumeration of the new and additional hospital facilities constructed in New Jersey, and, the amount of assistance that came from the Federal Government by virtue of the Hospital Construction Act that originated in our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It reads as follows:

TWENTY-SEVEN NEW HOSPITALS ARE COMPLETED OR UNDER WAY IN NEW JERSEY

(By Leo J. Lanning) -

TRENTON.—New Jersey has been busy recently with the construction of 27 State, county, and local voluntary hospitals representing a total cost of \$53 million of which the Federal Government is contributing \$13 million.

The program was outlined in a progress report by State commissioner of Institutions and agencies Sanford Bates.

More than 5,000 beds for patients, together with auxiliary services are being made available as the result of this Federal, State, and local program. This does not include about 1,300 beds at the fourth State mental hospital at Ancora, Camden County, which is being built under the supervision of the institutions' department.

Some of the 27 projects are now completed and the remainder are all under construction in various stages of completion. They are located in 16 of New Jersey's 21 counties. Financial grants from Federal funds for individual hospitals have ranged from 33⅓ percent to 40 percent of the costs of these institutions.

COOPERATION PAYS

"Cooperation between Government and local community groups operating hospitals in New Jersey has paid great dividends in the way of expanded facilities for the sick," declared Bates in releasing the progress report.

He said that during the next 5 years hospitals in this State have indicated their intention to proceed with projects totaling \$76 million more to cope with the demands for such facilities and of this it is anticipated that the Federal Government will contribute approximately \$30 million.

Passage of the Hill-Burton Act in August 1946, made possible Federal participation in meeting the cost of constructing these New Jersey hospitals. A single State agency was required to be established to administer the State's responsibilities in order to participate in the fund and the department of institutions and agencies was so designated.

It was also required that a hospital advisory council be created composed not only of hospital administrators but representatives of the public which will use the proposed new facilities. Thus a State advisory council of 21 members was named to oversee details of money allocations and approved grants.

PROJECTS ILLUSTRATED

Among the new hospital projects now being built or already completed in addition to Ancora Mental Hospital are illustrations in the progress report of Burdette-Tomlin Memorial Hospital, Cape May County Court House; Bergen Pines County Hospital, Bergen County; Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Camden.

Elizabeth General Hospital; Diagnostic Center Clinic, Menlo Park; Overlook Hospital, Summit; Salem County Memorial Hospital, Salem; St. Francis Hospital, Trenton; Barnert Memorial Hospital, Paterson; Burlington County General Hospital; Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Neptune; Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch; Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield; Princeton Hospital, and St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson.

"Many of the hospitals shown in this report could not have carried out their construction programs without assistance," declared Bates. "Many other hospitals would have been obliged to limit their construction programs, or otherwise effect savings which might have adversely affected good professional care and treatment of the patients."

Tenth Report on the Legislation of the 83d Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1953

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by consent granted, I am extending my remarks to include my 10th report to my constituents in the 2d District of Illinois on the legislation of the 83d Congress. The report follows:

DEAR FRIEND: Here are the bills passed by House and Senate in the 1st session of the 83d Congress, and signed by the President becoming the laws of the land. Beginning where I left off in my last report:

PUBLIC LAW 202

H. R. 4353, Farm Credit Act of 1953: Since 1910, when the Federal land bank system was set up, Congress has recognized the necessity of an ample supply of credit for the carrying on of farm operations. The Agriculture Credit Act in 1923, the Agricultural Marketing Act in 1929, and the Farm Credit Act in 1933, further expanded in 1937, all made large contributions. The Farm Credit Act of 1953, in the main continuing along the general line of earlier legislation, creates a Federal Farm Credit Board and makes certain provision calculated to increase farmer ownership and control of the farm-credit system. It was said to represent the thinking of the large agricultural organizations. The debate in the House was mainly participated in by those Members from agricultural districts with greater familiarity with the subject. It was passed by voice.

PUBLIC LAW 203

H. R. 6481, Refugee Relief Act of 1953: In the years 1953, 1954, and 1955 there will be an estimated 12 million births in the United States. During this 3-year period Public Law 203 authorizes the issuance of 205,000 special nonquota immigrant visas—

1. Fifty-five thousand to German expellees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or in the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria;

2. Thirty-five thousand to escapees residing in the area of the German Federal Republic or the western sectors of Berlin or in Austria;

3. Ten thousand to escapees residing within the European continental limits of NATO member nations or in Turkey, Sweden, Iran, or in Trieste and who are not nationals of the areas of their residence;

4. Two thousand World War II members of the armed forces of Poland who are now unnaturalized residents of the British Isles;

5. Forty-five thousand refugees of Italian ethnic origin now residing in Italy or Trieste;

6. Fifteen thousand persons of Italian ethnic origin residing in Italy or Trieste and qualifying under certain preferences specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

7. Fifteen thousand refugees of Greek ethnic origin residing in Greece;

8. Two thousand persons of Greek ethnic origin qualifying under certain preferences;

9. Fifteen thousand refugees of Dutch ethnic origin residing in the Netherlands;

10. Two thousand persons of Dutch ethnic origin qualifying under certain preferences;

11. Two thousand refugees residing in the district of an American consular office in the Far East and not indigenous to the area;

12. Three thousand refugees residing in the district of an American consular office in the Far East and who are indigenous to the area;

13. Two thousand refugees of Chinese ethnic origin whose passports for travel to the United States are endorsed by the Chinese National Government;

14. Two thousand refugee eligible to receive assistance from the U. N. relief agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; and

15. Four thousand orphans under 10 years of age who have been adopted by United States citizens or will be so adopted on entry.

Public Law 203 also provides a measure of protection for aliens lawfully in the United States and unable to return to their native lands because of persecution or fear of persecution. Such aliens, to the total number of 5,000, may be admitted to permanent residence under certain conditions and after processing by the Attorney General of the United States.

Your representative was one of the speakers in advocacy of this measure in the general debate in the House. On the motion to recommit (which was defeated 186 to 223) your vote cast by me was "No." There was another rollcall on final passage: yeas, 221; nays, 185; not voting, 25. Your vote was cast for the passage of the bill.

We cannot depart from time-tested American traditions and the precepts of the teachings of religion. Therein lies the strength of our country. Moreover, it is part and parcel of our foreign policy to make friends in NATO countries where many of these refugees reside. To add to the 12 million new Americans that will come to us by native births in the 3-year period another 200,000—a ratio of 1 to 60—is not going to upset our economy. From all angles, it seemed to me the decent and right thing to do, and in keeping with the true spirit of our country and our people.

PUBLIC LAW 204

House Joint Resolution 121, Ohio is admitted into the Union: At long last the question has been settled: Was Ohio ever admitted to the Union? Public Law 204 formally declares Ohio admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and makes the effective date as of March 1, 1803. That was the date on which the first Ohio Legislature was seated and when the first Governor took office. Previous dates advanced had been March 3, 1803, and November 29, 1902. No one seemed to know for sure until the 83d Congress stepped in with the answer.

PUBLIC LAW 205

H. R. 5728, disposal of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities:

I was 1 of 53 Members of the House to vote to recommit. There were 317 votes against recommitment. This is why I voted as I did:

We came dangerously close to losing World War II when Malaya fell and the supply of natural rubber was cut off.

At a cost of \$700 million the Government developed the synthetic-rubber industry. It is a going concern, profitable to the Government and the people. It employs 200,000 people. If the plants are junked after purchase by the large rubber companies (to remove the element of competition) not only will prices in a noncompetitive market be uncontrolled but these 200,000 workers will be out of employment.

ings on S. 49, statehood for Hawaii, and S. 50, statehood for Alaska, were completed.

Prior to this agreement, hearings were held on S. 49, with further testimony from former Governor of Hawaii Ingram Stainback, who testified in opposition to statehood for Hawaii.

SECURITY REPORT, AND GENERAL PROGRAM

Committee on the Judiciary: On Friday, January 8, the Internal Security Subcommittee met to receive and incorporate into its records a Justice Department security report on Edward J. Fitzgerald, a former Government employee.

Also, the chairman announced that the subcommittee would continue the four main lines of investigations in

which it was engaged in 1953, which are as follows: (1) Subversive influences in the educational processes, (2) activities of U. S. citizens employed by the U. N., (3) interlocking subversion in Government departments, and (4) Communist penetration in the field of labor. The chairman stated that in addition to these four lines of inquiry, the staff had been pursuing other lines of investigation, all of which will be continued this year.

Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

COMMITTEE PROGRAM

Committee on Public Works: Committee met in executive session to discuss its future program, but took no definite actions and recessed subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 34 public bills, H. R. 7102-7135; 30 private bills, H. R. 7136-7165; and 9 resolutions, H. J. Res. 343-347, H. Con. Res. 194, and H. Res. 401-403, were introduced.

Pages 116-117, 129-130

Bills Reported: One report was filed as follows: H. R. 3300, authorizing State of Illinois to help control the lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway (H. Rept. 1100).

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President's Messages: Heard the reading of the following messages from the President—

Labor-management relations: Recommending proposed amendments to the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The message was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. No. 291).

Pages 111-112

Agricultural program: Recommending for the consideration of Congress a proposed new farm program adjusted to existing conditions in the Nation's agriculture. The message was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. No. 292).

Pages 112-116

Official Reporters: Adopted H. Res. 401, authorizing the employment of two additional expert transcribers by the Official Reporters to House Committees.

Pages 116-117

Sergeant at Arms: Adopted H. Res. 402, choosing William R. Bonsell to be Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

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Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 2:06 p. m. until Thursday, January 14, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will receive the President's message dealing with the old-age and survivors insurance system.

Committee Meetings

SOIL CONSERVATION

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered reported to the House H. R. 6788, which would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Soil Conservation Service, to conduct investigation, surveys, studies, and furnish financial aid and cooperation in conjunction with any State or political subdivision in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation.

FEDERAL PARKS AND LANDS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The Subcommittee on Public Lands approved the following bills for reporting to the full committee—H. R. 1705 and 4816, private land bills; H. R. 4984, to remove the limitations placed upon certain land conveyed in 1946 to the city of Miles City, Mont.; H. R. 5620, relating to issuance of certain land patents in Colorado; and S. 79, relating to non-Federal cave properties within the authorized boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky. All the bills were amended prior to approval.

James D. Parriott, Jr., Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Land Management, appeared on behalf of the four House bills. Also heard in favor of H. R. 5620 were Representative Hill (author of the measure), and Donald B. Clement, Assistant Chief, Division of Cadastral Surveys, Bureau of Land Management; while supporting testimony was received on H. R. 4984 from Dr. Theodore Byerley, Chief, Animal and Poultry Husbandry Division, Department of Agriculture; and Kenneth A. Butler, Director, Administrative Services Division, Agricultural Research Services.

Representatives Chelf and Natcher, of Kentucky, testified in support of S. 79, along with Conrad L. Wirth, Director, and Jackson Price, Chief Counsel, National Park Service, Department of Interior.

HEALTH INQUIRY

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Resumed hearings today on its health inquiry and received testimony from Henry J. Kaiser, president of the Kaiser Foundation. Mr. Kaiser was accompanied by Dr. Sidney R. Garfield, the foundation's medical director; and Arthur Weissman, director of information. The Kaiser Foundation plan serves approximately 400,000 participating members on the west coast. He presented an introductory statement entitled "A Private Enterprise Solution to Medical Care by the Doctors of This Country"; and stressed the importance of placing high quality, comprehensive, medical-surgical-hospital care within people's reach. He also cited the importance of comprehensive coverage in order that millions could be protected against far more than a mere fraction of the hardships and high costs of illness and disease. He likewise commended the various Members of the Congress who have sponsored legislation during this session, which proposes to set up Government financial assistance to make it possible for doctors and communities to build medical centers, hospitals, and clinics, and to multiply protection of people by health plans. He specifically endorsed the declaration of purposes contained in Committee Chairman Wolverton's bill, introduced last Wednesday, proposing Government insurance of mortgage loans to hospitals and medical facilities. Hearings will be continued tomorrow morning.

PARCEL POST, WEIGHT LIMITATIONS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: The Subcommittee on Postal Operations began hearings today relative to the size and weight limitations on parcel post sent through the mail. Chairman St. George, in an opening announcement, stated that subcommittee studies in various phases of postal operations were pub-

lished last year as public documents (H. Repts. 366 and 367). Regarding the 2 reports she cited 2 positions taken by the subcommittee, both of which were unanimously approved. The first—"that there should be uniformity in the maximum size and weight limitations of parcels permitted to be sent through the mail"; and second—that "consideration should be given to modifying the restrictions on giving overtime work to regular employees." She pointed out that the Postmaster General recently announced that \$4,800,000 was saved during December by the utilization of regular employees for overtime work during the Christmas rush, rather than employing large numbers of untrained personnel.

Representative Broyhill, a member of the subcommittee, was the first witness. He urged repeal of Public Law 199 (82d Cong.), which readjusted downward the size and weight limitations on fourth-class mail (parcel post). He advocated a reversion to the old limits, which, he stated, "will restore an economic balance to the parcel-post system and remove the unwarranted discrimination which presently exists against certain mail users." These views were also endorsed in a statement submitted on behalf of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry. This association represents approximately 4,500 manufacturers, distributors, etc., who do extensive shipping and receiving via parcel post.

Departmental representatives furnished a report on the experience of the postal service relative to size and weight limits imposed under Public Law 199. They were James T. Nelson, Executive Director, Bureau of Post Office Operations; and Edmund J. Walsh, Assistant Comptroller, Bureau of Accounts. The Department proposed no specific recommendations on the subject at this time, pending further consideration and testimony. Hearings were recessed until tomorrow morning.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY,
JANUARY 12

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services, executive, to hear Secretary of Defense and Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff review developments during recess of Congress, 2 p. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, subcommittee, on S. 1722 and S. 2245, fireworks bills, 10:30 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Armed Services, executive meeting on agenda, 10 a. m., 313-A Old House Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations, Riehlman Subcommittee on Military Operations, executive meeting on agenda, 10 a. m., 1611 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs on H. R. 1921, to settle possessory

land claims in Alaska, executive 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on health inquiry, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 1 in executive session for the purpose of considering rules and procedure applicable to private immigration and nationality bills, 9 a. m., 327 Old House Office Building.

Full committee in executive meeting, 10:30 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to hear Maritime Administrator Louis S. Rothschild on the status of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., 10:30 a. m., 219 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the St. George subcommittee to consider subject of the size and weight limitations on parcel post, 10 a. m., 213 Old House Office Building.

Joint Committee

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, executive, on committee plans for this session, 2 p. m., room F-88, Capitol.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND WATERSHED PROGRAMS

FEBRUARY 2, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6788]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to provide the legislative authority and direction for cooperative Federal-local action in attacking the problems of upstream soil and water conservation and flood prevention. The bill will provide the policies, the framework, and the standards under which action in this field can be taken jointly by the Federal Government, States, counties, and other local government entities, soil conservation or watershed districts, and local citizens' groups. Based on the sound principle of payment for value received, the bill provides that the cost of the programs and improvements shall be shared equitably between the participants in proportion to the benefit which each will receive. The program the bill authorizes will supplement both our present agricultural soil and water conservation programs and our programs for development and flood protection of major river valleys. It will bridge the gap that now exists between these two types of programs and greatly enhance the ultimate benefits of both. It will provide an additional means of aiding in the conservation of scarce water supplies.

Under the policies established by the bill, plans and projects will not be handed down from the top as part of some overall development

plan, but can be initiated only by the people of the localities most intimately involved and can be carried into operation only with the fullest cooperation and initiative on the part of local groups and agencies.

The policies and objectives embodied in this bill have been arrived at by the committee after a long series of intensive studies and hearings over a period of more than 5 years. The bill reported herewith is the result of the cumulative information and experience of those hearings and studies and bears the approval not only of the Committee on Agriculture but of the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of Agriculture.

STUDY OF THE PROBLEM

When the end of World War II permitted the Nation once more to devote its major attention to domestic matters, it became apparent to those concerned with the subject of conservation that there was somewhere a serious gap in our overall programs for the development of our great river valleys, the harnessing and utilization of their water supplies, the protection of soil and forest resources, and the elimination of the threat of recurring major floods along the main streams. In spite of our most earnest efforts and the expenditure of vast sums of money, we were simply not getting the job done.

In the past four decades, more than \$3 billion of Federal funds have been spent on flood-control projects, and still, every year, almost every month, disastrous floods cause damage somewhere throughout the Nation with alarming regularity. In the past 17 years, the Department of Agriculture alone has spent more than \$17 million merely in making preliminary surveys and reports on upstream watersheds under the Flood Control Act. This does not include many additional millions which have been spent for the same purpose in the same areas by the Army engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other Federal agencies. Out of all this expenditure of public money for upstream surveys, more than 1,000 surveys have been authorized, only 58 have been completed, and only 11 projects have actually been authorized by Congress and started. Not one single upstream river basin project has been completed as the result of these surveys nor are any even scheduled for completion within the next decade.

The committee began formal hearings on this subject in August 1950, following submission by the Secretary of Agriculture of his report on the agricultural aspects of the proposed Missouri Valley program (H. Doc. 373, 81st Cong.). The committee followed these hearings with a series of hearings in the fall of 1951 at various places in the Midwest by a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Mr. Poage, of Texas.

In undertaking these hearings and studies, the committee had no preconceived idea of what the solution to our difficulties might be. There was not in existence at that time any bill such as the committee reports herewith, not even a preliminary draft or outline of such a bill. The committee went to the country with an open mind trying first to find and understand the problem and then to determine what, if any, legislative action appeared to be required to solve it.

As the result of its hearings and studies the committee reached several conclusions:

First, that our programs for soil and water conservation and for downstream river development and flood protection are closely inter-

related and that there is a serious gap in our coordinated attack on this problem.

Second, that gap lies in our approach to the matter of upstream watersheds. The soil conservation and water conservation activities of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior do not reach far enough downstream and the flood-control activities of the Corps of Engineers do not reach far enough upstream to meet and form a unified program. In between, in the small branches and creeks which form the upstream watersheds, there is a hiatus of authority and a lack of purposeful activity that is to a large extent nullifying both the work being done on major rivers downstream and on agricultural and forest lands above.

Third, it is not necessary to wait until complete plans have been developed for full river valley development before this small watershed work is undertaken. In general, the work which needs to be done to prevent the rapid runoff of water through upstream creeks, branches, and gulleys, will be the same regardless of what the ultimate decision may be as to development of major streams farther down.

Fourth, since from 25 to 75 percent of all flood damage occurs in these upstream areas, beyond the furthest benefits of the major downstream structures, the planning and installation of these upstream programs and projects should be a cooperative matter between the Federal Government, the States, local governmental agencies, municipalities, and private citizens and groups of citizens. Each should bear, insofar as possible, an equitable proportion of the cost based upon anticipated benefits.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BILL

On the basis of these conclusions, the subcommittee which had been responsible for investigating this matter drafted a bill (H. R. 7868 of the 82d Cong.) which was introduced by its chairman, Mr. Poage.

Extensive hearings were held on this bill in June 1952. At these hearings, the bill was supported not only by the Department of Agriculture but also by every major farm organization, most of the major groups interested in resource conservation and development, as well as by such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Following the hearings, the committee amended the bill in conformity with some of the suggestions made at the hearing. Specifically, it was made quite clear that it was not the intention of the committee nor the purpose of the bill to interfere in any way with the proper exercise of the authority of the Department of the Interior in the field of reclamation and irrigation.

At the direction of the committee, the author of the bill introduced a clean bill (H. R. 8243) embodying the amendments, and this bill was reported favorably to the House (H. Rept. No. 2222, 82d Cong.). A rule was sought on the bill but at the hearing before the Rules Committee opposition to the measure appeared from a source which had not been in evidence at the hearings and the bill did not receive a rule enabling it to be brought to the floor of the House.

Early in the 83d Congress, the bill reported in 1952 was reintroduced by the chairman of the committee, with some slight modification, as H. R. 4877. Subsequent to introduction of the bill, the committee

held extensive hearings on conservation and watershed programs in general and many of the witnesses who appeared specifically endorsed H. R. 4877. None of the witnesses at these hearings expressed opposition to the bill or its principles.

EXECUTIVE APPROVAL

The bill was sent to the Department of Agriculture for its report and by that Department referred to the Bureau of the Budget. There the bill received the most thorough consideration, not only of its specific provisions but also in relation to the viewpoints and recommendations of other Government departments. It was returned to the committee, with some relatively minor amendments, not only with the full approval of the Bureau of the Budget but simultaneously and in connection with the message of the President on conservation which was delivered to the Congress on July 31, 1953, and in which the provisions of the bill as amended were recommended to the Congress by the President.

The bill in the form approved by the Bureau of the Budget and recommended by the President was reintroduced as H. R. 6788 and is reported herewith by the committee. The bill was reported by unanimous action of the committee.

Appended hereto and made a part of this report are the message from the President of July 31, 1953, the report on the bill from the Department of Agriculture, and a similar report from the Bureau of the Budget.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill does not enlarge the existing authority of the Department of Agriculture to carry on soil- and water-conservation work and upstream watershed activities. On the contrary, it specifically repeals that portion of the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement or runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention under the authority of that act.

The bill sets out a considered national policy for the planning and execution of this upstream watershed work by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with States, municipalities, counties, soil-conservation districts, watershed districts and organizations, any other agencies or political entities authorized by State law to carry out flood prevention and related activities, and individuals. It specifically provides (first proviso of sec. 5) that in carrying out such activities the Secretary of Agriculture shall operate within the limitations and conditions imposed by this legislation.

The bill will not result in the creation of any new agency or bureau. In his report recommending favorable consideration of this legislation, the Secretary of Agriculture states that in administering the program he will utilize the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

In the hearings and studies which led to the drafting and reporting of this bill, the committee's attention was focused primarily upon the destructive aspects of water, those aspects which we associate with soil erosion, with gulleys, with inundated creek bottoms, and

with destructive floods on major streams. It is equally proper, however, to associate the bill and the program it authorizes with water in its beneficial aspects, water for homes, for industries, for cities, and for agriculture.

Water that pours down a river in flood is precisely the same as that which flows from a city faucet or bubbles from a country spring. The only essential difference is in what happened to the water after it fell.

That water which makes up the destructive torrent of the flood did not remain where it fell but rushed down hillsides, gulleys, creeks, and rivers until it formed a destructive flood. The water which is available for the benefit of man, for homes, for industries, and for agriculture, did not rush into the rivers but remained for an appreciable time at or near the spot where it fell.

The soil is the most marvelous reservoir ever devised. The earth itself will hold more water than all the structures that man can ever build upon it. The basic purpose of the bill reported herewith is to hold a larger part of the water where it falls either in the earth or in small structures which will help to prevent accumulated runoff.

Water thus retained will either soak into the earth or be fed down gradually out of retarding structures. In either case it will not only help to decrease the damage from floods in the lower valleys but also to provide additional supplies of water for useful and beneficial purposes.

To the extent that communities, agriculture, and industry can be assisted in solving their water supply problems by the kind of water stabilization that this type of program will provide, the bill also will be of direct benefit in this regard. Particularly where city water supplies are dependent upon the accumulation of runoff water, treatment of the upstream watershed areas should be of material assistance in providing a more adequate year-around supply.

In the matter of flood prevention, the committee does not maintain that even the full accomplishment of the program authorized by this legislation would render unnecessary or undesirable the construction of some downstream reservoirs and other works for flood control. It does contend, however, that every gallon of water which can be persuaded to soak into the ground in the field or forest where it falls, or which is impounded in some small upstream structure to be fed gradually into the streams below, is 1 gallon of water which will be available for beneficial and constructive purposes and one which will not contribute to the formation of a disastrous flood.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1—Declaration of policy

Declares that erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of rivers and streams constitute a menace to the national welfare, and that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies to prevent such damages and to preserve and protect the Nation's land and water resources.

Section 2—Definition of terms

Defines the terms "Secretary," "works of improvement," and "local organization."

Section 3—Assistance to local organizations

- ✓ To assist local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organizations, to make investigations and surveys necessary to prepare such plans; to make studies necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of such plans; to cooperate with and assist local organizations; and to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies.

Section 4—Conditions to providing Federal assistance

- ✓ The Secretary shall require, as a condition to providing Federal assistance, that local organizations shall furnish all necessary easements and rights-of-way; assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing works of improvement as the Secretary determines to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits; and make satisfactory arrangements for defraying all costs of operation and maintenance. In conformity with the principle that costs of the program should be shared equitably by those receiving the benefits, where a watershed project is carried out largely on Federal land or if Federal lands will receive virtually all the benefits from such a project, local sponsoring organizations might not be required to assume any part of the cost of installing, operating, or maintaining such works of improvement.

Section 5—Installation of works of improvement

- ✓ When the Secretary and the local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood prevention and soil-conservation benefits exceed their costs, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation as specified in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to participate in carrying out the planned works of improvement. Before the installation of such works of improvement is commenced, the Secretary is required to transmit a copy of the plan and justification therefor to the Congress through the President. If the plan includes reclamation or irrigation works or affects lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, it shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views at least 60 days prior to transmission to the Congress. If such views are received by the Secretary of Agriculture within such period they shall accompany the plan transmitted to the Congress.

Section 6—Coordinated programs

- ✓ Authorizes the Secretary in cooperation with other Federal agencies and with State and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. If the programs affect lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, he is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in planning works for such lands.

Section 7—Repeal of certain authorities

Repeals the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended and supplemented, that are applicable to the Department of Agriculture, but retains the authority to prosecute the works of improvement authorized to be carried out by the Department by the Flood Control Act of 1944. This applies to the 11 large watershed projects which have been started by the Department of Agriculture under specific congressional authority. It is intended that the continuing authority to prosecute these projects shall include the authority to prepare and submit to the Congress any review survey reports in connection with such works of improvement that may be authorized by resolution of either the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Public Works of the Senate.

Section 8—Authorizes appropriations

Authorizes appropriations in such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

Following are the reports of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget recommending approval of this legislation, and the message from the President of July 31, 1953.

AUGUST 5, 1953.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. HOPE: In response to your request, we are glad to submit our views on H. R. 6788 a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

The Department strongly endorses H. R. 6788 and recommends its enactment by the Congress.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations, including State governments and local agencies such as soil-conservation districts, conservancy districts, and flood-control districts, upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement in the field of flood prevention, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, use and disposal of water.

The bill contains the sound principle of local initiative and responsibility. It would, we believe, encourage local participation in both planning and sharing of costs for the installation of works of improvement. The bill would provide a simple, workable, and economical mechanism for Federal cooperation with local people in achieving their objectives of land and water management in the small watersheds of the Nation. Its passage would constitute a clear-cut mandate from the Congress to this Department to move ahead with the program of assistance that is now being sought by scores of local organizations in every section of the country.

The type of assistance to be provided by the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, would be in accord with principles previously established by the Congress for national programs administered by this Department. Under these principles, this Department extends technical services and financial aid to individuals, local agencies, and States in the field of land and water management, conservation, and utilization. The Department also administers the national forests and certain other public lands for watershed protection and other purposes.

The dominant purpose of watershed plans provided for by the bill would be flood prevention and water management. At the same time the bill provides adequate authority for integrating other related needs for the management of land and water resources. It does not provide authority for the acquisition of any land by the Federal Government. The bill provides for cooperative effort by States and local agencies and the Federal Government in a unified manner for the improvement of cropland, rangeland, forest land and wildlife, and for the management of water within small watersheds. When they are component parts of a larger watershed that forms a logical planning unit, a number of these watersheds may be included in a single integrated plan.

Provision is made in the bill for obtaining the views of the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Army on plans which contain certain specific features.

Section 6 provides authority for the Department, coordinate with that of other Federal agencies, to make investigations and surveys in cooperation with other Federal and with State and local agencies. We believe that it is important for the Department to continue to have such authority in order that it can carry out its responsibilities in making comprehensive river basin investigations and other resource development surveys. This section would provide a legislative directive for this Department to make such investigations as may be necessary to evaluate the aggregate effect of watershed programs on flood flows and water supply in the main river valleys of the country, and to use this data in its own planning and to provide such data to other agencies for developing projects on rivers and other waterways.

On enactment of the provisions contained in sections 1 through 6 of the bill, the Department would no longer need the authority conferred by the act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, except with respect to the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by the Department by the act of December 12, 1944, as amended. We, therefore, have no objection to section 7 which, with the above-mentioned exception, would concurrently repeal the provisions of the act of June 22, 1936, relating to the Department of Agriculture.

We note that the bill would lodge responsibility in the Secretary for carrying out its provisions. This authority provides sufficient flexibility to permit the assignment of agency responsibilities so as to carry out the provisions of the bill with the greatest effectiveness. To accomplish this objective, it is my intention to use primarily the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. BENSON, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., August 31, 1953.

Hon. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H. R. 6788, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

This bill is similar to H. R. 4877, on which the views of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior, as well as the Department of Agriculture, were obtained by the Bureau of the Budget. It would repeal the present authority of the Department of Agriculture under the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and surveys to construct works of improvement for waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention. It would enact new and broader authority for the Department to carry on upstream watershed-conservation and flood-prevention work. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make investigations and surveys and to enter into agreements with States and local organizations to furnish financial and other aid in the construction of works of improvement "for flood prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas."

Although formal reports have not yet been received from the Departments of the Army and Interior on H. R. 6788, the Bureau, on the basis of its own analysis, believes that the revised bill meets many of the objections which were raised in connection with H. R. 4877.

Section 2 of the bill limits works of improvement to structures and measures in "watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 520,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity." This provision would restrict the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to small structures and land-treatment measures in the upstream areas of the Nation's watersheds and would not conflict with the authority of the Secretary of the Army and the Corps of Engineers to build flood-control and related structures on the major river channels.

Section 4 of the bill specifies "That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act." This provision, coupled with limitations on the size of structures, would prevent overlapping with the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior to undertake irrigation projects. While the Secretary of Agriculture would have authority to cooperate with State and local groups in building small structures in upstream areas which might serve multiple purposes, the Federal Government under this bill would not be permitted to bear any of the costs of structures and features related thereto for other than flood-prevention purposes. Costs allocated to other purposes such as irrigation or water supply would be borne entirely by State, local, and private interests.

Section 5 provides "That, before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and justification therefor to the Congress through the President." This procedure would help to reduce the heavy legislative burden on the Congress by avoiding the necessity for separate authorization of each individual small project. The Congress would retain control of the level of the program through annual appropriations, and proposed projects would be reviewed by the Executive Office of the President under Executive Order 9384.

In his message of July 31, 1953, the President indicated the need for strengthening soil-conservation and upstream flood-prevention programs. He emphasized the necessity for cooperation of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound conservation and watershed-protection program. In our judgment the purposes of H. R. 6788 would be consistent with the view of the President that "We should move ahead in the construction of works of improvement and the installation of land-treatment measures as rapidly as possible consistent with a sound overall fiscal program."

Therefore, the Bureau of the Budget recommends favorable consideration of H. R. 6788 by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES, *Acting Director.*

[H. Doc. No. 221, 83d Cong., 1st sess.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO A PROGRAM
DESIGNED TO CONSERVE AND IMPROVE THE NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES

To the Congress of the United States:

In the stress of dealing with urgent problems of peace and security and budget appropriations and tax revenues, we sometimes overlook the fundamental importance to our national well-being of constructive, forward-looking policies designed to conserve and improve the Nation's natural renewable resources.

Before the Congress adjourns, therefore, I believe it will be useful to focus attention on some of our basic land and water resource problems and to point the way for constructive efforts to improve the management and use of these resources.

In my state of the Union message, I called attention to the vast importance to this Nation now and in the future of our soil and water, our forests and minerals, and our wildlife resources. I indicated the need for a strong Federal program in the field of resource development. At the same time I pointed to the necessity for a cooperative partnership of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound natural-resources program.

In addition to the immediate danger of waste resulting from inadequate conservation measures, we must bear in mind the needs of a growing population and an expanding economy. At present we are faced with excess reserves of some agricultural commodities and the need for production adjustments to gear our agricultural economy to current demands. But in the long run, we shall need to give increased attention to the improvement and reclamation of land in its broadest aspects, including soil productivity, irrigation, drainage, and the replenishing of ground-water reserves, if we are adequately to feed and clothe our people, to provide gainful employment, and to continue to improve our standard of living.

Our basic problem is to carry forward the tradition of conservation, improvement, and wise use and development of our land and water resources—a policy initiated 50 years ago under the leadership of President Theodore Roosevelt. To do this within the framework of a sound fiscal policy and in the light of defense

needs will require the maximum cooperation among the States and local communities, farmers, businessmen, and other private citizens, and the Federal Government. It will require the development of clear guidelines to be established by the Congress as to the proper functions of the Federal Government. It will require the revitalization of renewable resources by users who should be entitled to reasonable assurances in connection with authorized uses. It will require adherence to sound principles for the financing and the sharing of the cost of multiple-purpose land and water resources development. It will require improved Federal organization to accomplish a more logical division of responsibilities among the various Federal agencies in order that resource development programs may be carried on with the greatest efficiency and the least duplication. And it will require comprehensive river basin planning with the cooperation of State and local interests.

This administration is moving ahead in the formulation of sound organization and improved policies for the use of our soil, our public lands, and our water resources. I have requested, and the Congress has granted through Reorganization Plan No. 2, increased authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to improve the organization of the Department of Agriculture. I have recently established by Executive order a National Agricultural Advisory Commission. A review is being made of the basic power policies of the Federal Government in connection with multiple-purpose river basin development as it relates to private economic development. The Corps of Engineers is making a study of the basis for State and local financial participation in local flood-protection works. There are under detailed study various proposals for dealing with the complicated problems of overlapping and duplicative authority among the several resource-development agencies. And the Bureau of the Budget and the resource agencies are reviewing the present standards and procedures for evaluation and cost allocation of water resource development projects.

It is fortunate that today there is a growing recognition on the part of land users and the public generally of the need to strengthen conservation in our upstream watersheds and to minimize flood damage. Inadequate conservation measures and unsound land-use patterns vastly increase the danger of loss of valuable topsoil from wind erosion in time of subnormal rainfall and from water erosion in time of floods.

This should be done as an integral part of our total flood-control and water-use program. In our past efforts to better utilize our water resources, to control floods, and to prevent loss of life and property, we have made large investments on the major waterways of the Nation. Yet we have tended to neglect the serious waste involved in the loss of topsoil from the Nation's farms and the clogging of our streams and channels which results from erosion on the upper reaches of the small streams and tributaries of the Nation's rivers.

It is important, too, for groups of farmers banded together in local organizations, such as soil-conservation districts and watershed associations, to take the initiative, with the technical advice and guidance of the appropriate Federal and State agencies in developing adequate plans for proper land use and resource improvement in watersheds throughout the Nation. As these plans are prepared and local agreement and cooperation are assured, I believe that we should move ahead in the construction of works of improvement and the installation of land-treatment measures as rapidly as possible consistent with a sound overall fiscal program.

As we move forward in a cooperative and coordinated soil and water conservation program, we must not overlook the essential role played by the Federal Government in the management of public lands. Approximately 50 percent of the land area of the Western States is owned and managed by a number of Federal agencies. The National Park Service administers parks and monuments having national significance. The Forest Service administers the national forests, with their valuable timberlands and grazing resources, and in cooperation with State and local interests protects critical watersheds. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers manage lands in connection with water-resource projects built by these agencies. Fish and wildlife are protected by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers Indian lands, and the great public domain remaining is administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Federal Government has a responsibility to manage wisely those public lands and forests under its jurisdiction necessary in the interest of the public as a whole. Important values exist in these lands for forest and mineral products, grazing, fish and wildlife, and for recreation. Moreover, it is imperative to the welfare of thousands of communities and millions of acres of irrigated land that

such lands be managed to protect the water supply and water quality which come from them. In the utilization of these lands, the people are entitled to expect that their timber, minerals, streams and water supply, wildlife and recreational values should be safeguarded, improved and made available not only for this but for future generations. At the same time, public lands should be made available for their best use under conditions that promote stability for communities and individuals and encourage full development of the resources involved.

While, as I have indicated, our major problem is to carry forward a tradition of improvement and conservation of our natural resources, the best means of achieving this objective depends on keeping up with changing conditions. For example, the problems of water-resource development in the West are undergoing considerable change. The pattern of western growth has broadened substantially in recent years. Industrial expansion has been extensive and varied. Increased activities in mineral and fuel processing have occurred. Urban expansion has been well above the national average in many communities. These developments have brought about strong competition for existing water supplies and have stimulated the need for a broader approach in planning new water resource developments. As a consequence, the Federal role in the cooperative development of these resources should now be reexamined in the interest of achieving a better balanced program for western growth.

Conserving and improving our land and water resources is high priority business for all of us. It is the purpose of this administration to present to the next session of the Congress suitable recommendations for achieving the objectives set forth in this message. I am confident that the studies of governmental organization and functions authorized by this Congress can also make an important contribution to the solution of these problems. As the Congress moves ahead on a constructive legislative program in the resource field, it will have my full support and cooperation. We must build a balanced program for the use and development of all our natural resources. Such a program is indispensable to maintaining and improving our standard of living as we make the future secure for a growing America.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 31, 1953.*



83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6788

[Report No. 1140]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 1, 1953

Mr. HOPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 2, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to
6 the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that
7 the Federal Government should cooperate with States and
8 their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation dis-
9 tricts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local
10 public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages

1 and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization,
2 and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protect-
3 ing the Nation's land and water resources.

4 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
5 shall mean:

6 The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
7 United States.

8 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
9 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
10 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
11 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
12 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
13 acres and not including any single structure which provides
14 more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. A num-
15 ber of such subwatersheds when they are component parts
16 of a larger watershed may be planned together when the
17 local sponsoring organizations so desire.

18 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
19 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
20 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
21 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
22 prevention and related activities.

23 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing
24 and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secre-
25 tary is authorized, upon application of local organizations—

(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs; and

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

(1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary

1 to be equitable in consideration of anticipation benefits
2 from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the
3 construction cost for providing any capacity in struc-
4 tures for purposes other than flood prevention and
5 features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal
6 Government under the provisions of this Act; and

7 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
8 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
9 such works of improvement.

10 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
11 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
12 provement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood
13 prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs,
14 and the local organization has met the requirements for
15 participation in carrying out the works of improvement as
16 set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to partici-
17 pate in the installation of such works of improvement in ac-
18 cordance with the plan: *Provided*, That in participating in
19 the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary,
20 as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities
21 for administering the overall national agricultural program,
22 shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provi-
23 sions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, before such instal-
24 lation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secre-
25 tary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification

1 therefor to the Congress through the President: *Provided*
2 *further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation
3 or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands
4 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b)
5 which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention
6 structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior
7 or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and
8 recommendations at least 60 days prior to transmission of the
9 plan to the Congress through the President. The views and
10 recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the
11 Secretary of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agri-
12 culture prior to the expiration of the above 60-day period,
13 shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of
14 Agriculture to the Congress through the President.

15 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with
16 other Federal and with States and local agencies to make
17 investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and
18 other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-
19 nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secre-
20 tary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under
21 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secre-
22 tary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secre-
23 tary of Agriculture in the planning of works or programs for
24 such lands.

25 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936

1 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
2 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
3 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary
4 examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improve-
5 ment for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion
6 prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways
7 are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority of the
8 Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secre-
9 tary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and
10 waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized
11 to be carried out by that Department by the Act of Decem-
12 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall not be
13 affected by the provisions of this section.

14 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
16 of this Act.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 6788

[Report No. 1140]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HOPE

August 1, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

February 2, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 6788

MARCH 2, 1954.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 454]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 454, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

○

House Calendar No. 153

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 454

[Report No. 1260]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 2, 1954

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6788) to
5 authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with
6 States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out
7 of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for
8 other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are
9 hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be con-
10 fined to the bill and continue not to exceed two hours, to
11 be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and
12 ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture,
13 the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 6788, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

MARCH 2, 1954

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

1 rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for
2 amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to
3 the House with such amendments as may have been adopted
4 and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on
5 the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without
6 intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

- (1) The Commission shall be composed of six members, three of whom shall be appointed by the President and three by the Senate.
- (2) The Commission shall be organized and its duties shall be determined by a resolution of the Senate.
- (3) The Commission shall have the right to call upon any department or agency of the Government for information and assistance.
- (4) The Commission shall submit its report to the Senate and the President.
- (5) The Commission shall have the right to hold public hearings and to receive testimony from any person.
- (6) The Commission shall have the right to subpoena any person and to require the production of any document or other evidence.

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Commission on the Administration of the Government be organized and its duties be determined by a resolution of the Senate.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 12, 1954
For actions of March 11, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 46

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed watershed bill. House passed Mexican farm labor appropriation measure. House received USDA proposal to expand water-facilities loan program. Senate agreed to amendment adding Alaska to Hawaii statehood bill. Sen. Wiley spoke favoring increased agricultural research funds and urged Congress to improve economic conditions in farm areas and to distribute surplus commodities to needy. Sen. Hunt expressed regret President did not accept Tariff Commission's recommendation on wool imports.

HOUSE

1. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** Passed with amendments H. R. 6788, the Hope watershed bill (pp. 2947-66). Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Andersen, to make the appropriations available until expended (pp. 2964-5).
- By Rep. Poage, to provide for approval of plans, by the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 2965-6).
- By Rep. Jones, Ala., to provide that the work shall be done "in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture" (p. 2966).

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations, including State governments and local agencies such as soil-conservation districts, conservancy districts, and flood-control districts, upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement in the field of flood prevention and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, use, and disposal of water. It authorizes the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal agencies and with State and local agencies, to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. It repeals the provisions of the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended and supplemented, that are applicable to the Department of Agriculture, but retains the authority to prosecute works of improvement authorized to be carried out by the Department under the Flood Control Act of 1944. (This applies to the 11 large watersheds on which the Department has started work under specific authority.)

2. **FARM-LABOR APPROPRIATION.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 461, to appropriate \$478,000 additional to the Labor Department to carry out the Mexican farm-labor

program (pp. 2941-7).

3. WATER-FACILITIES LOANS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Water Facilities Act so as to repeal the \$100,000 limit on a project and insert in lieu thereof a \$250,000 limit on the indebtedness of a project to this Department, repeal the authority of this Department to actually do the construction work on such a project, provide a limit of \$25,000 on a USDA loan to an individual under the Act, and expand the scope of the program to the entire country (now limited to the western States); to Agriculture Committee (p. 2973).
4. TAXATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 8300, the tax-revision bill (p. 2966).
5. FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8367, the Army Department civil functions appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1345)(p. 2973).
6. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Feighan spoke against further drought relief for Yugoslavia (p. 2922).
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Hosmer spoke on developments looking toward use of atomic energy to produce electric power (pp. 2967-71).
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 15 (p. 2973). Legislative program, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., Consent Calendar and Army civil appropriation bill; Tues., Private Calendar and same appropriation bill; Wed. and Thurs., tax-revision bill; Fri., undetermined (pp. 2966-7).

SENATE

9. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 49, the Hawaii statehood bill. Agreed, 46-43, to the Anderson amendment providing statehood for Alaska also. (pp. 2884-910.)
10. RESEARCH. Sen. Wiley spoke favoring additional appropriations for agricultural research and inserted Dean Proker's (University of Wis.) letter taking this position (p. 2876).
11. WOOL IMPORTS. Sens. Hunt and Magnuson discussed the Tariff Commission's report to the President recommending an increase in the tariff on wool, and Sen. Hunt said, "I regret...the President did not see fit to accept the recommendation" (p. 2881).
12. PERSONNEL. Sen. Sparkman recommended pay increases for Federal employees (pp. 2919-20).
13. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Williams spoke in favor of balancing the budget and against further tax reductions at this time (pp. 2912-9).
14. FARM LABOR. Sen. Lehman inserted Walter P. Reuther's telegram urging the President to withhold approval of H. J. Res. 355, the Mexican farm labor bill, and expedite negotiations with Mexico on the agreement providing for Mexican farm labor in this country (p. 2880).
15. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Aiken inserted a Mich. Farm Bureau statement supporting the reduction in dairy supports (p. 2881).
Sen. Knowland said he would like to have the wool bill considered "on Monday next, or as soon thereafter as possible" (p. 2911).

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program," \$478,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the resolution (H. J. Res. 461) making an additional appropriation for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 464, he reported the resolution back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND WATER-SHED PROGRAMS

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 454 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE]. I now yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order consideration of the bill (H. R. 6788) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

This is an open rule providing for 2 hours general debate, the time to be divided equally between the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the ranking minority member of that committee.

This bill comes to the House by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Agriculture. This legislation was recommended by the President of the United States in a message to Congress dated July 31, 1953.

This bill authorizes what has commonly been referred to as the upper watershed program. The bill does not amend any existing legislation, but provides for an entirely new soil-conservation and flood-control program which will be fully explained by the committee in general debate.

Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of interest in this legislation in every section of the country. There is a strong feeling that the Federal Government and local interests should cooperate in these small upstream projects, and that there will be substantial benefits therefrom. Last year we appropriated the sum of \$5 million for experimental work on this type of program and I understand the results have been very satisfactory.

I am for this legislation and hope that the rule will be adopted.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, is this an open rule?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 18 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES].

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 30]

Adair	Dawson, Ill.	McCarthy
Barden	Dingell	Mahon
Barrett	Donohue	Morgan
Battle	Fallon	Natcher
Becker	Fine	O'Brien, Ill.
Bentley	Forrester	Patten
Bentsen	Gregory	Perkins
Bow	Hart	Philbin
Boykin	Hébert	Powell
Bramblett	Heller	Rains
Buckley	Holifield	Rivers
Celler	Javits	Roberts
Chelf	Jensen	Shelley
Chudoff	Kearney	Sutton
Clardy	Kelly, N. Y.	Teague
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Watts
Condon	King, Calif.	Weichel
Corbett	Kirwan	Widnall
Coudert	Klein	Wilson, Tex.
Curtis, Mo.	Krueger	Wolcott
Davis, Tenn.	Lantaff	Yorty

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and sixty-eight Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND WATER-SHED PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] for 15 minutes.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, while I am heartily in favor of this bill and feel it will pass without any difficulty, I have asked for this time to make a few observations on another subject, with the kind indulgence of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I have been very much impressed with the vast amount of space devoted by the newspapers, radio, and television to the subject of communism. Following a recent appearance on TV and radio I was surprised by the letters that poured into my office from almost every State in the Union. It must be true that our people are keenly aware of the menace of communism. That is a healthy sign if it is not misinformed, if it does not reach the state of hysteria and does not become a political football; it is well for the safety of the Republic that our people are vigilant.

A very wise man once said: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Unfortunately, in America we are a nation of extremists; we go from one extreme to another. We were completely indifferent to this menace some 15 years ago. Today many people are laboring under false impressions and beliefs with respect to the gravity of this threat. It is in the hope that I can perhaps shed a little light upon it that I trespass upon your time.

The question that is asked me most frequently is: How great is this menace? And I want to answer that.

Let me tell you that in 1938 there were approximately 165,000 Communists, card-holding members of the Communist Party in the United States. That was not a great number; it did not compare with the membership in France and in many other countries. But the menace of the Communist never consisted in the numbers that belonged to the party. Their progress in this country was through the device known as the front organization. It was their ability to deceive gullible and unthinking Americans that enabled them to wield so much power in our Nation.

We are a nation of joiners. I recall when the Ku Klux Klan swept my State back in the twenties that literally scores of good Americans joined the Klan. They joined it to satisfy their curiosity or because they believed that they could accomplish good. Likewise, when the Communists set up several hundred frontal organizations with laudable objectives they found it easy to enlist the support of thousands of unthinking Americans.

As a matter of fact, the total claimed membership of the frontal organizations in the United States in 1938 was 10 million. It is difficult to believe that so many Americans would be careless in their affiliation with organizations concerning whose origin and purposes they were uninformed; but it is characteristic of our people to join organizations.

Nevertheless, it has always been essential that we keep in mind that the vast majority of people who joined these organizations were non-Communist, that they were not aware of the treasonable nature and purposes of the organization; therefore, in dealing with them we were constantly under the obligation to protect them from such exposure as would create the impression that they were members of the Communist Party. As soon as these people were properly informed the reaction differed with the individual. Many of them immediately quit the organizations. Some of them because of injured pride and because they did not want to confess that they had been so easily deceived preferred to attack those who exposed the true purposes of the organization. Nevertheless, as the result of exposure, most of these organizations went out of business and became more or less impotent by the year 1945. The party itself shrunk until today it numbers no more in the United States than it did 25 years ago. It has a hard core membership of approximately 24,000 Communists in the United States. Therefore, it follows, as a matter of common sense, that the menace internally is far less today with an awakened and vigilant Nation than it was during the period we slept.

The Congress of the United States deserves a tremendous amount of credit for having apprised the people of the conspiratorial methods and deceptive tactics employed by the Communists. This House of Representatives steadfastly supported the investigation and exposure of un-American activities from their very inception. However, Mr. Speaker, if the people are misinformed to the extent that they are led to believe that in our country there is a vast element of our people who believe in communism, and if their fears are awakened to the point that approaches hysteria, and if innocent people who in their carelessness joined these organizations are pilloried, and persecuted, and held up to public scorn, a great deal of harm would be done.

I have believed that while we must constantly be vigilant, since the very nature of the Communist conspiracy is such that it can suddenly expand, that we have never been endangered by the threat of the Communists taking over the United States of America. To my mind the great danger was the ability of clever agents to exploit the credulity of the people. I do not believe that poverty played the leading factor in Communist recruiting in this country. No doubt, where people were poor and the fancied or real victims of discrimination, that was a contributing factor to their affiliation with the Communist movement; but of the 165,000 who joined the party and were members of the party in 1938, more than 100,000 of them voluntarily quit the Communist Party and of the claimed 10 million members of the frontal organizations, practically all of them quit.

Now we have the hard core with us, and we will have them with us for a long time to come. I have believed for many years that ultimately we must recognize what we are dealing with. From the very

beginning of the Soviet dictatorship, western governments and public opinion have persisted in believing that we can do business with Russia. I have never believed it and do not believe it today. I think Russia means war, and that short of a miracle the free world must come to a showdown with Russia, and I base that opinion upon the many statements of the leaders of the Soviet Union from the very inception of the movement until the present time. Communists are bound by an ironclad doctrine. That doctrine contains an interpretation for every situation, and there never has been a cult since the beginning of time that held so rigidly to doctrine as the Communists. That doctrine is a combination of the teachings of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin, and in order to understand what they plan to do one must understand what that doctrine is. The very heart and core of that doctrine is world conquest. When that is removed from communism, the whole movement will collapse. It is the driving force; it is the one thing that holds in subjugation hundreds and thousands and millions of people. They have never departed from that strategy. From time to time they have shifted their tactics. There was a period of the united front under which so many gullible people were enticed in the United States. That was a period in which they pretended that they were seeking democratic objectives by peaceful means. The tactics may change, but the objective, the broad strategy, remains today the same as it has ever been. It is essentially a criminal conspiracy, and for that reason men like Earl Browder and William Weiner were convicted of crimes, such as forging passports, or Dr. Burtan, who was sent to the penitentiary because he counterfeited United States money to serve the party. They have been guilty of almost every crime on our statute books, because they believe in the words of Lenin that a revolutionary who cannot combine every form of illegal procedure, with every form of legal procedure, is a poor revolutionary. The world is dealing with international gangsters, with people who are committed to the planning and the perpetration of crime. When we recognize this ugly truth and approach the problem realistically, then our country will be more secure.

I do not condemn our leaders for attempting to find some peaceful means—God knows all of us pray and hope that war may be prevented. I only say to you what is the result of a deep conviction that I do not believe that a dictatorship as ruthless as the Soviet Union, controlled and dominated by a man like Malenkov, who believes that he is a second Genghis Khan, can be restrained by reason or humanitarianism. I do not believe that there is enough room in the world for people who want to be free and people who have aspirations of human dignity to coexist indefinitely with a cult which is dedicated heart and mind and body and soul to the paramount objective of conquering the entire earth.

In 1929 Stalin addressed a group of American Communists who traveled to Moscow; and very frankly and boldly told them, in effect, that "yours is the

decisive task. Go back to the United States. Do all you can to prepare for the moment when we must conquer America."

That was the substance of his declaration. So that when all the Communist leadership for 25 years have frankly and boldly said to us that "we cannot live with you in the same world, we cannot coexist and world communism cannot be secure or complete until such time as you are destroyed," I am compelled by cold logic to believe that in the words of Washington, "It is wise to prepare for the worst." In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, since this is a criminal conspiracy, since all of the courts have so found it, and since every congressional committee has concluded that it is a criminal conspiracy, why should we permit it to have legal status in the United States? And how can you deal with it as long as you recognize its legality?

Can you say that we can deal with Communist organizations when, under the laws of our land, they have the same right to exist politically as any other organization in our midst?

This is not child's play. This is a fight for keeps. We must understand, as a people, that we live in one of the great watersheds of history. You and I will live to see that dreadful day when the forces of freedom, when nations who believe in the dignity and the rights of men, must call a halt to the ever-expanding ambitions of the Kremlin. Furthermore, when they reach a stalemate in their cold war and are no longer able, by deceit and guile and trickery, to extend their ruthless dominion, then they will resort to a hot war, a war that they are now feverishly preparing to wage.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I sincerely and seriously ask the Members of this House to join with me and bring out on the floor a measure which will say not only to our own people but to the world that this is a criminal, a treasonable conspiracy and as such it shall not be permitted to exist in the United States any more than organized murder or organized theft would be permitted to operate legally in our country.

I believe that by such a declaration we will be dealing with this question realistically. And I think it will be the end of the Communist conspiracy in our land. It may be true that the hard core will stay underground. It may be true that there will always be some Communist criminals in our midst. But the opportunity to do what they did from 1933, when we recognized Russia, up until 1945—the opportunity to establish or capture numerous front organizations with high-sounding names, and to exploit the faith and the hopes of idealistic people and to deceive men and women who did not think or did not investigate, and to build up a gigantic network of espionage and sabotage as window dressings behind which their clever agents could operate in our land will have been destroyed. They will take their places side by side with the criminals of our land.

More than that, Mr. Speaker, by our declaration the peoples of the world will understand that we who fought this menace for years and investigated it,

we who have built up a mass of evidence that will fill this chamber, we who have been patient and careful and prudent, have come to the only conclusion that we could reach, that we are dealing with a criminal conspiracy, and that in the interest of freedom and decency we declare it to be what it is; and having declared it, we serve notice on the world of the wicked nature and purposes of the enemy that confronts us.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, it might be worthwhile to add a footnote or two to the very eloquent, persuasive, and I think absolutely sound statement made by our colleague from Texas.

While the ultimate objective of the Communist world conspiracy unquestionably is conquest by force—and we should remember that it has never yet conquered any country, beginning with the Soviet Union, except by force of arms—the Kremlin would prefer, of course, to weaken its intended victims to the point of practical collapse before the final knockout blow by force.

To do that, it has all sorts of tricks in its bag. Lenin said, "We will use every ruse, every dodge, every trick, every cunning, every illegal method, every concealment, every veiling of the truth." Our very decency makes it hard for us to realize how diabolically clever and brazen are their tactics of deception.

In 1928 the Kremlin recognized that it could not win according to the basic doctrines of Karl Marx alone. You recall his thesis that the proletarian revolution was inevitable in industrialized countries. A few men with machines could produce so much goods that many would lose their jobs, there would be vast unemployment, unrest, and then revolution. But apparently Marx miscalculated, because the proletarian revolution predicted by him has not come in a single industrialized country, not one. Only in the industrially backward countries have the Communists won thus far.

So, in 1928 the Sixth World Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow adopted what is called theses on the revolutionary movement in the colonies and semicolonies. This became its blueprint. From that time on the Communists gave major attention to the undeveloped countries and the weak governments of Asia.

War is the last stage in the Communist program, and we need not worry about world war with them unless or until we let them succeed in the first two stages.

The first stage is subversion. Whom can they subvert? They cannot subvert the strong. The gentleman from Texas has made clear how they tried to subvert this country and did not succeed. They cannot subvert Norway; they cannot subvert Switzerland. They can confuse, beguile, and weaken strong, stable countries a certain amount, but they cannot successfully subvert the strong.

Whom then can they subvert? The weak. So in 1928 they shifted their major attention to Asia, where a whole continent of people was struggling to gain freedom from European colonial-

ism. I predict that when history is written it will record that one of the greatest victories Stalin ever achieved was in our minds, getting us to concentrate our attention almost exclusively on Europe while the Communist world was working day and night to try to get control of Asia—as the cheaper and surer way to get Europe and then ourselves. After the war it concentrated its attention even more upon the young struggling Republic of Korea, on defeated, disorganized, and weakened Japan, on the weakened government that was in China after hundreds of years of foreign domination, civil war, and 8 years of Japanese invasion, on the weak government in the Philippines when it got its independence simultaneously with the end of the Japanese occupation, plus all the destitution of war, on the young and weak governments in India, Burma, Vietnam, and Indonesia. For 100, 200, even 300 years under foreign control, able persons in these countries had not been permitted to rise to positions of real power and stature. When they finally won self-government, they had hardly more than a handful of persons experienced in government. Because their basic problems were so inherently difficult, they offered the best opportunities for Communist intrigue and propaganda to make headway. So Communist subversion has been most active and successful in Asia, and now also in Africa, and some parts of Latin American, where there are relatively unstable governments. Subvert the weak.

The second stage, of course, is to divide the strong, and that is what they have been trying to do, and unfortunately, are doing with considerable success in Europe.

Their program is to subvert the weak, mostly in Asia, and divide the strong, mostly around the North Atlantic. Then and then only will come the day when they go to war, if they need to, for the final knockout blow. We have to understand this clearly if we are to deal successfully with the problems they present to us, and not fall into their traps as we have done so often in the past.

In the last year of his life Stalin made three major statements—two were in essays published in the Soviet Union in February and May of 1952, and the third his final public address, before the World Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow in October and November of 1952. It was the first World Congress held since the war. They do not hold these congresses, with leaders called in from all over the world, except when there is something of the greatest importance to announce. It was at the 1928 congress where they shifted their major efforts to Asia, and it was at the 1935 congress where they shifted to the united front tactics. They saw Japan's power coming up on one side and Hitler's coming up on the other side. Mother Russia was threatened. So they shifted from methods of agitation and violence against democratic countries and organizations to the tactics of forming coalitions with the democratic forces against the Fascists—the united front technique of which the gentleman from Texas spoke.

So when they called the first World Congress since the war in the fall of 1952, everybody should have known that it was to be of the greatest significance. What did Stalin say? He laid down essentially the same line in all three last statements of his life:

First. The most important event in World War I was the subtraction of the Soviet Union from a single world market.

Second. The most important event in World War II was the subtraction of Eastern Europe, what we called the satellite countries and they, of course, call the friendly democracies from a single world market.

Third. The most important event since World War II has been the subtraction of China from a single world market. Now, he said, in substance, the remaining world market is not adequate for the capitalistic powers. Therefore, it is inevitable that there will be wars between the capitalistic nations over the division of the remaining world market. So the Communist forces around the world could and should shift their major effort from military measures to economic, political, and propaganda measures. That was the basic shift that Stalin announced in the fall of 1952. He was saying, "We have it won, comrades; we do not have to go to war now. Just hang on to what we have got in Asia; maintain the pressures on the weak countries to keep them weak; stall the timetables along in Korea and keep the little wars going in Indochina and Indonesia and Malaya and Burma and India, and so on. Break them down from the inside, and then get the strong, industrialized countries to quarrel among themselves about markets and trade, as we and some of our European allies are doing at the moment. Disintegration of the West is inevitable, comrades, if we play it smart. Victory is at hand."

Mr. Speaker, we cannot ignore the possibility that history may prove Stalin correct, unless we, too, play it smart. What do we have to do to defeat their diabolical plans and devices? First, do not let them subvert the weak. How can we keep them from subverting the weak? By helping the weak to become strong. How? Not by just giving them commodities or money, but by all the many ways which will help them to become able to stand on their own feet, individually and as a group. Second, we must do the best we can to prevent them from dividing the strong. This may be even more difficult. The heart of our foreign-policy problem today is this two-pronged task: How to hold together and strengthen the alliance of democratic powers around the North Atlantic and, at the same time, prevent the loss of Asia piece by piece to the Communists. Or, putting it the other way, how to keep the pressure on against Communist forces in Asia, embargo on trade, nonrecognition of Communist China, and so forth, so that they do not take over the relatively weak governments there, and at the same time prevent division and disunity among the allies around the North Atlantic, some of whom want us to let Asia go, thinking that they will get more aid

for themselves. That is the difficult dual task that we must accomplish if we hope to avoid the day when a showdown comes in all-out war. If it does come, I think we can win it. We certainly are not going to surrender. But it will be at the cost of the destruction of precious values in our society and the wealth-producing capacities and all the other things that have made America great, destruction which we cannot even contemplate.

America has to recognize that this ultimate objective of the Communists never changes; the objective is fixed—it is world conquest. The strategy never changes; it is fixed—it is world revolution. But the tactics are totally fluid. They are changed, even reversed, with the greatest ease.

How brilliant those tactics are we have seen illustrated within the last year. They knew early that they could not win in Korea. Lenin had said, When you have to accept a defeat, make it look as if it is a victory; if you must retreat, camouflage it as an advance.

So when they could not win in Korea, and it was no longer a profitable operation, their problem was how to get out of it without letting it look like a defeat for them; or, better, how to make it look in Asia like a defeat for us and a victory for them.

Second, Communist China was in trouble. It had become overextended and was so strained by the Korean war that an increase of 10 percent in our effort could have forced China to the breaking point. So they wanted to end the drain, to get Communist Chinese forces back into China to put down the growing resistance movements there and to move down into southeastern Asia for more profitable operations than Korea.

Third, Stalin died. They needed a breathing spell in order to tend to their homework in the Kremlin. Who was to be the new top dog?

Fourth, there was a new administration in Washington, and the first act of the new President was to take our fleet out of the Formosan Straits where, incredibly, they were protecting the coastline of the Communists.

Here was Communist China conducting 2 wars—1 up in this peninsula, Korea. The other down in this peninsula Indochina. There was Formosa right off China's middle, the most valuable piece of real estate in Asia from which to make trouble for the enemy, fighting as it was on two widely separated fronts. So when the Communists observed that act by our new President, they obviously said, "This man was a pretty good general. America could have won this war in Korea anytime it wanted to. He might decide to do it. We have got to calm America down."

The Communists were in trouble in Korea. They were in trouble in Moscow. They were in trouble in China. They were in trouble in Washington. So what did they do to relax us? The first thing was to have Vishinsky smile, shake hands and say, "Now let us work together for peace." Away went 25 percent of our resolve. It did not cost them anything except a smile.

Second, they let out 135 or so American prisoners. Away went another 25 percent of our resolve. That did not cost them anything either. They had been saving them for that very purpose. They doubtless have some more held back to use for the same purpose again if they should need to.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. JUDD. Thank you. We became so preoccupied with the return of our boys, because boys are precious to us, that we forgot to notice how skillfully they were diverting our attention from the main conspiracy.

Then they took another leaf out of Lenin's notebook. He had said whenever you are in trouble you can always count on the cupidity of the capitalists. So they called a world-trade conference in Moscow and held out tempting offers. Away went some more of the West's resolve. Our Allies rushed over to try to get some orders. The trade will not amount to much in the end, but the results in softening the West and dividing the strong have already amounted to a great deal.

You see with what great skill they can shift their tactics, so that they can soften us up, get the Chinese Communists off the hook in Korea, and still get what was in fact a real defeat for them, presented to the world as a great victory, especially to those who are unfamiliar with the facts. They propose truce talks not because they have to; they propose a truce only because they are devoted to peace. And if we do not give them at conferences at Panmunjom or in Berlin or Geneva what they could not win on the battlefield, then we are terrible warmongers who are responsible for prolonging world tensions.

This is all so elementary that I half apologize for bringing it up, but at the same time it frequently astonishes me how many wonderfully good people will fall for it, the same people who fell for the United Front appeals for peace and democracy and against war and fascism during the thirties. You have all heard people say, "Well, Stalin is dead." There is a change, a new look, in the Kremlin. Perhaps Malenkov really wants peace and is genuinely conciliatory."

There is not a shred of evidence that the Kremlin has changed a single policy or doctrine in the slightest. Everything the Kremlin has done since Stalin's death has been in harmony with the new line he laid down the year before he died. They are carrying out in good faith exactly the shift in tactics which he had announced they were now in a position to do, because they had conquered one-third of the world, split the world market, and the remaining two-thirds would not be enough for the capitalist powers. They could afford to wait, keep the pressure on the free nations, and let them destroy each other in capitalist wars over the remainder.

We are, indeed, at one of the crossroads of history, or watersheds, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] called it. The immediate test will not be a military one. It is a test of our maturity,

our intelligence, our steadfastness, and our patience. Will we stick with the basic policies which, to the credit of Mr. Truman, were started in his administration in 1947, when, with the Republican 80th Congress—it was a genuinely non-partisan policy—America said, "Thus far and no further in Europe." If we will now have that kind of a steadfast policy in Asia and the Middle East, as well as in Europe, and sustain and strengthen that policy, not just by dollars but by resolution in our hearts, the forces on our side are the stronger. Late as it is, only two things could defeat us. One, if we should underestimate the enemy, and be lulled to sleep by his peace tactics. The other, if we should underestimate ourselves and the strength of the free peoples of the world, especially those behind the Iron Curtain, who are today the most valuable and most dependent ally we have, the ally that can do the most damage to the enemy, and one which we must not, under any circumstances, discourage, or undercut, or sell down the river by any act that will strengthen the Communists anywhere.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM] to speak on the rule.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, the rule before us today relates to resources. One of the greatest resources is our soil. If we in America do not do our part to save the remaining 3 inches of soil in this world in the next 200 years, there will be no soil.

I support this rule. Senator MONRONEY, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], and I have had similar pending resolutions for some time. I wish to commend the chairman and members of this committee for their action in bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, there is another great resource of this country that we need to think about, and that is the youth of America, the Boy Scouts, the 4-H Clubs, the FFA, and particularly the Girl Scouts of America. Tomorrow—that is, on March 12—the Girl Scouts of America will be 42 years old.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that this Nation should, on March 12, 1954, pay tribute to the Girl Scouts of the United States of America. On March 12, 1912—42 years ago—Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low, of Savannah, Ga., founded this organization.

The idea of Scouting was already some 4 years old when Mrs. Low acted. The Boy Scout program had been initiated in England in 1908 by Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Girl Scouts, known as the Girl Guide movement, began a year later under the leadership of Sir Robert's sister.

It is evident that someone else might have originated Girl Scouting in this Country. History makes it clear for us that it is to Mrs. Low—not to anyone else—that the name of "founder" belongs.

She was 52 years old when her moment for action came. Her life up to that moment had prepared her for the course

she was to take. She had been educated here and abroad. She had married an Englishman. Yet, she was well-founded in American thought. An ancestor of hers, a girl, had been captured by an Indian tribe at an early age and had lived with the Indians for 4 years. That ancestor, far from resenting her captivity, had enjoyed it. She passed down her Indian name—Little-Ship-Under-Full-Sail—and her appreciation of the first Americans. These became family traditions.

Mrs. Low was a loyal southerner. As a child, she had witnessed the siege of Savannah. Yet, she felt that all Yankees were not necessarily bad because her grandfather lived in Chicago. She loved him and her visits to his home were full of pleasant memories.

It was an act of Providence that she should number among her English friends Lord Robert and Miss Agnes Baden-Powell. Following through on the Girl Guides idea, she supervised the work of a troop in Scotland and two troops in London. She learned that girls maintained interest in scouting whether they were city girls or country-born and country-bred. She learned that the desire of youth to associate together in work and play laughed at national boundaries. By the time she had decided to visit the United States in 1912, Girl Scouting had already spread to Denmark, Finland, Poland, and Germany, as well as to all British possessions.

Mrs. Low wanted to start Girl Scouting in the United States. There was nothing like it here. There was some opposition to the Baden-Powell movement among those who did not understand it. There were even greater obstacles to overcome. Guides meant nothing in American history: Scouts did. She would have to change the name and a great many things besides the name.

Hands Around the World, a book published in 1949 by the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, puts true emphasis on the struggles of Mrs. Low to convince Americans that "Scouting for girls is not the same as Scouting for boys."

There was little doubt that Mrs. Low was aware of the changes which would have to be made before Girl Scouting could be a success here, but she was convinced of the universal rightness of the movement itself.

The cable she sent her family in Savannah before she left England for America in 1912 indicates her powerful enthusiasm.

That cable read, "I am bringing home the biggest thing yet."

Nineteen hundred and twelve. Big events were in the making. China had just thrown over her century-old empire and had formed a republic. An uneasiness was stirring in the Balkans which was to eventually erupt into World War I.

Even as she set foot on her homeland, Mrs. Low was thinking, "One individual often does more than a whole government or an army. When you get an idea that will do good, follow it up and do not fear that, because it is only you, it cannot succeed."

This woman of decision had only been in Savannah for a few days, when she called her friend, Nina Pape, head mistress of a girls' school.

"Come right over, Nina," she said, "I've got something for the girls of Savannah and all America, and all the world, and we are going to start it tonight."

Mrs. Low did start it.

The original group was less than 10 in number. In 1915, there were 5,000 Girl Scouts. In 1919—right after World War I—there were 34,000. By 1944, the 32d anniversary of Girl Scouting, there were 850,000. Today, there are approximately a million and a half Girl Scouts in the United States. This latter figure is the active list. Graduate Girl Scouts number up in the millions. Mothers and daughters have already been members of the same organization. Someday soon, mothers, daughters, and grandmothers will have shared in the same experience.

Mrs. Low organized the first Girl Scout camp during the summer following the first meeting on March 12, 1912. She was the prime mover and coauthor of the first Girl Scout handbook, *How Girls Can Help Their Country*. She was behind the formation of a national board, located in Washington, D. C., in 1915. When headquarters were moved to New York City, she kept right on devoting her time and tireless energy to Girl Scouting.

Her enthusiasm spread to others.

Brownie troops, Scouting for younger girls, had its start at Marblehead Neck, Mass., in 1916, under the superb guidance of women who knew the dream of Mrs. Low. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson became the first honorary president of our Girl Scouts in 1917. Since that time, the wife of each President of the United States has assumed that additional honor.

Mrs. Low was not wealthy. She exhausted her personal resources early in her crusade. She was even forced to sell priceless family heirlooms in order to keep on with her work.

As a girl, Mrs. Low's health had not been of the best. She was slightly deaf. Her deafness became more pronounced as she grew older. Her health, her lack of hearing, did not halt her in her many trips, her numerous lectures, her ceaseless publicizing of her fine cause.

March 12, 1954. What does it mean to 1½ million American girls? The promise:

On my honor, I will try to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people at all times, to obey the Girl Scout laws.

The laws are 10 in number:

A Girl Scout's honor is to be trusted; a Girl Scout is loyal; a Girl Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others; a Girl Scout is a friend to all and a sister to every other Girl Scout; a Girl Scout is courteous; a Girl Scout is a friend to animals; a Girl Scout is cheerful; a Girl Scout obeys orders; a Girl Scout is thrifty; and a Girl Scout is clean in thought, and word, and deed.

The slogan of these 1½ million girls is, "Do a good turn daily." Their motto is, "Be prepared!"

To these 1,500,000, Girl Scouting today means that they will be intelligent,

friendly, loyal American women tomorrow.

It means the same thing to the nearly 500,000 volunteer and professional workers now engaged in Girl Scout programs, adults with the true interest of American girlhood at heart.

To Girl Scouts and to adult workers in Girl Scouting, March 12, 1954, means the 42d Juliette Low Day. It is meet and right that this be true.

Many years ago, Mrs. Low said, "If the program is not right, girls will not like it and it will not last."

The program must have been right, for it has lasted and grown. It is, at one and the same time, a blessing for American womanhood and a bulwark for American freedom.

We can all say, as if speaking to Mrs. Low herself, "We Americans are grateful to you. Yesterday you planted the seed which tomorrow will yield untold millions of the kind of American beauties your country needs most."

Mr. Speaker, I should also like to read a letter sent to my secretary from Girl Scouts of the United States of America, National Headquarters, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y., as a part of my remarks:

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
March 10, 1954.

MISS MARGARET HUGHES,
Secretary to Congressman Wickersham,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MISS HUGHES: Here is the information I gave you over the phone today when I called to express our pleasure at Congressman WICKERSHAM's intention of mentioning the Girl Scout 42d birthday on the floor of the House on Thursday, March 11, or Friday, March 12, and to offer our services in furnishing any material he might find useful or necessary.

Dedicated to helping girls develop as happy, resourceful individuals willing to share their abilities as citizens in their homes, their communities, their country, and the world, the Girl Scout organization reports current membership at an all-time high of more than 2 million—over 1,500,000 girls and some 500,000 adults. In this membership is included over 30,000 men, who pay dues and who are entitled to wear the trefoil emblem which is the common emblem of scouting throughout the world.

Open to all girls who subscribe to the Girl Scout promise and laws, the Girl Scouts of the United States of America is the world's largest organization of its kind.

An important current project of the national Girl Scout organization is helping bring the Scouts' wholesome program of fun and learning to girls who are on the move—daughters of construction workers who are beating a path from one enormous project to another to help build the new industrial marvels that are changing the face of America, and to the children of migrant agricultural workers. Realizing that children need a "sense of belonging" for healthy development, the Scouts have carried on pilot projects which have demonstrated that Scout membership opens the doors of friendship to girls who move into a strange community and try to put down roots for as long as father's job keeps them there. Through scouting, in fact, parents—both old residents and newcomers—find a common ground of interest, as they work together for the benefit of their daughters. Thousands of girls on the move now can find acceptance and friendship wherever they go, through Girl Scouting.

Another Girl Scout project which is winning praise is kits for Korea. This is a demonstration of friendship for children in war-torn Korea. Over the last few months, thousands of Girl Scouts have made little draw-string bags and filled them with such small necessities as soap, face-cloth, writing and sewing materials. Delivered to American Relief for Korea, two tons of these kits already are on their way to boys and girls in far-off Asia.

We are delighted to have an opportunity of alerting Girl Scouts in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., to Congressman WICKERSHAM's intention of entering a mention of the Girl Scouts birthday into the proceedings on the floor of the House on Thursday or Friday. We already have so informed our regional office in Washington, and shall make every effort to insure attendance of Girl Scouts in the Visitors' Gallery. Thank you so much for having given us notification of this plan.

Cordially yours,

MARY HOWARD ELLISON,
Public Information Division.

Also, I should like to read an article entitled "They Made a Promise," by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.:

THEY MADE A PROMISE

One day you looked up and there stood your baby girl, straight and serious-faced, in a uniform. And suddenly you realized that she wasn't your baby girl any more, that you hadn't played horsie for her in a long time, and you couldn't remember when you last carried her up the wooden hill to bed.

"I'm a Brownie Scout, daddy," she said. "See my pin, and look, this shows I belong to Troop 16, and I made a promise to love God and my country and to help others, and we're going to take hikes, and today Miss Alby showed us how to make things with clay, and when I'm 10 I'll get to be a real Girl Scout, and, and, and—"

When she had finally run out of breath you smiled, perhaps too indulgently, made an appropriate remark, and went back to reading your paper.

But that evening you noticed Mother had help carrying the dishes out to the kitchen. And Saturday morning a certain young lady made her bed without being told. And when you'd planned going up to the mountains over Memorial Day weekend, you were informed that it was more important that a Brownie make bouquets for our soldier boys who got killed. You had a pang of conscience when it hit you that some of those soldier boys were your own buddies from B Company. And you helped with the flowers, too.

And so Girl Scouting had begun to work its own particular wonders in your home, as it has in so many others. You watched its quiet influence through the years. And your respect for it grew. And more than once you gave a mental thanks to the tireless people who make such an organization live.

Today in our country there are over a million and a half girls in Scouting. That's a good thing to know. A good thing to think about when you get to wondering about the future. A million and a half little girls, keeping a sober promise to love God and their country and to help other people, can make a big difference in where we go from here.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes, I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, my very good and able friend and colleague.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am grateful to the gentleman for his kind words. I was just wondering whether or not the gentleman intended to make some remarks about the legislation that is going to be before us made in order by this rule.

Mr. GAVIN. Yes, I intend to talk about the legislation.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am very glad of that.

Mr. GAVIN. I might say to the gentleman that what we are discussing is H. R. 6788, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, conservation and the intelligent use of our soil, water, and forest resources is vital to our continued economic well-being. Indeed, it may well be that our survival as a strong nation will depend in large part upon the manner in which we make use of these basic resources. The need for the improvement of our soil and water resources and related renewable resources, is greater than at any other time in our history. Supplying the needs of our tremendously increasing population together with our part in meeting food and fiber needs the world over during the recent past has speeded the already heavy drains on our soil, water, and forest resources. In spite of present temporary surpluses in certain foods and fibers, the long-time trend in the demand for the products of the farm and of the forest will be upwards. We of 1954 who are entrusted with the stewardship of our irreplaceable soil and related resources must be looking to the future. I consider H. R. 6788 to be a forward looking measure which will enable us to maintain and in fact improve these vital resources.

This bill is designed to meet the urgent need for cooperative local-State-Federal action to protect and improve the soil and water resources of the Nation's small upstream watersheds in order to better control soil erosion, reduce floodwater and sediment damage, mitigate the effects of drought, and provide for efficient use of our soil, water, and forest resources on a sustained basis.

The need for H. R. 6788 does not minimize the fact that much has been and is being accomplished under our various existing Federal and State soil, forest, and water resource conservation and development programs. For example, more than 1,300,000 farmers and ranchers, operating about one third of the agricultural land of the United States, aided by the Soil Conservation Service and in cooperation with their local soil conservation districts have pro-

grams underway for the improvement of their soil and water resources. On these farms, about one-half of the planned conservation measures have been installed. An equally large number of farmers and ranchers are receiving help in soil, water, and forest conservation under other Federal and State programs such as the agricultural conservation program, the agricultural research programs, cooperative agricultural extension service and the several State forest services. The owners of forest and woodlands are benefiting from assistance made available for fire control under the Clarke-McNary Act and for technical forestry advice under the Cooperative Forest Management Act. Under the United States Forest Service our national forests have been administered on a sound conservation basis for many years.

In spite of this splendid record of resource conservation accomplishments under these existing programs much more remains to be done. The present programs now underway must continue, but in addition, something else needs to be done. To accomplish this, H. R. 6788 has been proposed. This bill is not suggested as a substitute for existing programs but rather for the purpose of strengthening the present programs. The increased interest in upstream watershed programs is primarily the result of the operation of present soil, forest, and water conservation programs.

H. R. 6788 provides a means whereby a completely rounded program of upstream watershed treatment can be developed. The very great interest that has been developing in rural areas in the whole subject of watershed protection and flood prevention can be brought into focus and developed into an effective cooperative force through this bill.

There is need to give greater emphasis to the conservation, control and productive use of water high up on the watershed lands. Here is the point of first productive use of water and here is the first opportunity to begin prevention of destructive floods. Recent studies show that over half of all the Nation's average annual flood damage occurs on the headwater streams and a large proportion of this damage is agricultural.

The Nation's program for resource development needs to give a more realistic emphasis to upstream watershed conservation and flood prevention. This does not mean, however, that necessary downstream flood control measures should be neglected. What it does mean is that there is an urgent need for a better balance between upstream watershed treatment and downstream flood control.

This watershed bill will provide the additional authority needed in the Department of Agriculture to assist the States, local organizations and local people with the conservation of their land and water resources. It would authorize, with initiative controlled by local people, and with appropriate individual-local-State-Federal cost-sharing, the coordinated extension of soil and water conservation assistance from the forested hilltops and the farm fields

down through the small watercourses.

The bill would establish a pattern of watershed treatment cooperation covering entire watersheds. It is not just a farm land bill but will apply equally to forest lands and grasslands as well as to cropland. The program would assist in the conservation of the highly important forested watershed lands, which occupy one-third of the Nation's total land area, as well as the conservation of our croplands. It would be effective in the high water-yielding national forest areas of our western and eastern mountains. It would be of great help on the 57 percent of our country's forest land now owned by farmers. The bill would be of assistance on State-owned forest lands. Large forest land holdings and industrial forest areas which together constitute 18 percent of our Nation's total forest area would also benefit. I mention these important watershed areas to dispel any misconception that this bill would benefit farm lands alone.

In closing, I wish to emphasize that H. R. 6788 is a bill that merits the endorsement of all citizens really interested in the long-term welfare of our Nation. Not only does it provide for the improvement of our soil, forest and water resources but at the same time it calls for strengthening the bonds of local-State-Federal partnership in the resource conservation effort in such a manner as to permit each to play its proper role.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6788, with Mr. CANFIELD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

[Mr. HOPE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. There is no question in my mind but what our subcommittee last spring certainly had in mind the cleaning out of channels and the straightening of waterways so that the drainage areas could have an opening for the waters on their way down

to the main streams. In my opinion, surely that is a part of this particular legislation.

Mr. COOLEY. I think that is what the gentleman from Alabama had in mind.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I made inquiry about that particular phase of the matter and they answered by saying:

The question of the size of structures to be built by the Department of Agriculture has been raised. The bill provides for a top limit of 5,000 acre-feet for any reservoir constructed under this authority. This is much smaller than most of the dams built by the Corps of Engineers and larger than most of those built by the Soil Conservation Service.

It also goes on to state:

The bill requires coordination with the Corps of Engineers, section 5, page 5, lines 5 to 14, wherever the plans for a project under the bill would call for the construction of floodwater detention structures.

I merely state that for the information of the Members of the House.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to reiterate what the chairman of our great committee has said. This bill is compatible with the message of the President of the United States which came to the Congress on July 31, 1953. Its passage has been recommended by the Honorable Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, and it has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It is almost identical with the bill which was introduced in a former session by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] with whom I worked for the past several years in connection with this very important matter. No Member of Congress has been more interested nor worked more constantly and effectively in behalf of this legislation than my friend the gentleman from Texas, BOB POAGE.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that we have had widespread support for this legislation. This bill is not any party issue. It is not the brain child of any one individual or any one party or even any one committee. It is something that the people of the United States have wanted for a long time. It is something that I believe our people need and to which they are entitled. It is something that their Representatives in the Congress have tried to work out for them, and I think that their Representatives have done a very creditable job on both sides of the aisle under the chairmanship of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], and under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]. It is something to which the Committee on Appropriations had given proper, and I think very sympathetic consideration, particularly under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. It has had the support of former chairmen and of other members of that subcommittee. So, there is no question about whose bill this is.

Mr. Chairman, this is a real bipartisan bill, this is a bill for the people of America. This is a bill to protect the soil and water resources of America, and I believe it will go a long way toward doing so. I hope we do not overemphasize the proposition of how the bill originated or who originated it or anything of that kind, because it is not how we got this bill but what we are going to do under this bill that is important. I believe this bill gives us our first opportunity to have a coordinated general program of upstream flood prevention as distinguished from flood control and to have a much strengthened soil-conservation system.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. GATHINGS. The gentleman from Texas has played an important role in connection with this whole program. He served as chairman of the subcommittee in the last Congress and he made several trips and looked over a vast area of this country studying the problem very carefully. I want to compliment the gentleman for a job well done.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman from Arkansas. I have been interested in this subject just as has my friend, and as have many others.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to state that I knew 5 years ago of the interest of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] on this very question. It just happens that we were able last year to commence some of these projects.

Mr. POAGE. I appreciate the kind words of the gentleman from Minnesota, because he, too, has been interested in this work. There has been no monopoly of interest in this legislation. But now what will the legislation do for the people? And why are we interested in it? We ought not to be interested in it unless it is going to be helpful to this country. Practically all of us will agree that one of our most serious problems in America is that of keeping water somewhere close to where it falls. When water falls from the sky, that portion which sinks into the ground becomes an unmixed blessing for the people, and I do not care much where it is, whether it is away out in my part of the country where we get rain all too infrequently, or here where it rains more frequently; that portion of the water that sinks into the ground, where it falls, is beneficial.

It not only supplies our crops with the necessary moisture; it feeds our underground sources of water. It maintains our water table. It feeds our springs and wells. It assures the continuous flow of our streams, and if this streamflow comes out from the ground, it keeps those streams clear running streams the year around. Whether you are interested from merely the standpoint of agriculture, whether you are interested from the standpoint of the sportsman, or whether you are interested from the standpoint of industry and the supply of water for the great urban centers, you must be interested in seeing that the

water that falls from the skies sinks into the ground and is available for use at future times because, after all, the great earth is the best and the largest reservoir for water that we have ever known.

The water, however, that runs on the surface of the earth may become, and oftentimes does become, a most destructive instrument. It causes your gullies; it causes your siltation; it fills up the reservoirs that you have built to supply cities with municipal water. It causes erosion. It destroys farmlands, crops, and even vast cities. It causes the floods—that water running on the surface of the earth. But I call your attention to the fact that no flood ever originated on the channel of the Mississippi River. Let me repeat that. No flood ever originated on the channel of the Mississippi or any other large stream. No flood ever originated on the channel of any stream. Floods originate in pastures and in fields. Floods originate out where the water falls, not down the streams where the water is running. The water running down the stream is but a manifestation of the flood. The flood originated up on the high ground. It did not originate down on your river channel.

So, if you are to prevent floods, you must go up where they originate. If you are going to prevent floods you must deal with causes, not simply with results. You can do some controlling of floods by building structures, levees, and reservoirs in the lower areas, but you cannot prevent floods with all of the structures in the world on the lower reaches of big streams. You can only try to control the damage which may be done by a flood which originated far upstream. The only place where you can prevent floods is where the water falls, which is out in the fields and out in the pastures.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to my friend from Kentucky [Mr. GOLDEN].

Mr. GOLDEN. I am very much interested in what the gentleman has said concerning the benefits that come to the great metropolitan areas under this bill. I do not believe that our people in America appreciate the importance of that feature of the bill. Almost everybody agrees that it is going to help the farmers and is going to help in soil conservation, but was it not developed in the gentleman's committee years ago and more recently before our Committee on Agriculture that there were many of these cities that were dangerously low in water supply and that the conservation of this water is essential to them?

Mr. POAGE. It has been so developed. And every trip that I have taken has emphasized that fact. The investigations that I have made in every community with reference to their sources of water have led me to believe that it is ever increasingly important that we should take action to get water into the soil, because by and large there are only two ways in which our great cities can meet their need for water. One is with well water, ground water which must be recharged from water seeping in, from rainfall; and the other is water that comes from reservoirs, streams, or lakes,

which, in turn, must be fed from the flow of surface water. Your great city reservoirs are in constant jeopardy as long as they are subject to flood and siltation. They are all being filled up by siltation at a greater or lesser rate.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to my colleague from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. As a matter of fact, the average dam to which the gentleman has just referred has a life expectancy, because of silting, of about 50 years, is not that true?

Mr. POAGE. I think that is about right; and some in the gentleman's country and in mine do not have that much life expectancy.

Mr. FISHER. From what does that silt come?

Mr. POAGE. Of course, that silt comes from the soil of fields and pastures. It comes, of course, from the surface of the soil up somewhere toward the headwaters.

Mr. FISHER. And that is what the gentleman is proposing in this legislation, to keep it from getting down in and shortening the life of the average dam?

Mr. POAGE. Just as much as possible. We know that to the extent we can prevent that upstream erosion there cannot be downstream siltation.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Is it not a fact that this bill provides that there must be soil-conservation practices preceding the flood-control program we are advocating today so that that silting problem will already have been taken care of? That is the part that the farmer is supposed to contribute as his 50-percent share of this program.

Mr. POAGE. That is certainly a portion of it. This flood-prevention legislation is based on the assumption that the place to start preventing floods is where the water falls rather than at the point to which the water runs. If you are going to stop the downstream floods you have to get out in the fields. The farmers will have to cover their land with a cover crop, those farmers will have to build terraces, and they will have to strip-crop their land.

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. IKARD. Is it not a fact, too that these upstream dams make possible the utilization of a lot of bottomland that is now under water at certain seasons of the year, and that is the most fertile, but is largely wasted?

Mr. POAGE. That is correct. In our flood-control program we have sought to protect the larger river channels. I certainly am not criticizing that. I am all for our flood-control program. I want to see it continued. But that program does not go to these creek valleys of which the gentleman is speaking. Down my way we speak of creeks. Much of our best land is along our creeks, yet it is flooded to where much of it is useless a great deal of the time and will be for

time to come until we prevent these smaller floods.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. I believe the gentleman realizes that the Washita River is one of the most thoroughly surveyed for this purpose of any river in the country.

Mr. POAGE. That is right. I have seen some of the work on the Washita watershed and it is most outstanding.

Mr. ALBERT. It is estimated that 73 percent of what we call bottomland lies along the creeks rather than along the main stem of the Washita.

Mr. POAGE. Yes. I think that shows it very well. There is about three times as much of this bottomland along the creeks as there is along the big rivers.

On the program of flood control we now have, we have been spending in rough figures about \$600 million a year for some time. Do not hold me to any exact figure; but we have been spending only about \$6 million a year on flood prevention. Those of us who have brought out this bill feel that this ratio is a little out of balance; not that there is anything wrong in trying to give us flood control, but we have felt that we ought to do something more proportionately toward preventing floods than we are doing.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. Does the gentleman agree with me that it is going to be absolutely necessary if this program is to go forward, as obviously the committee, by bringing this bill out, intends that it shall, that more money be appropriated for it?

Mr. POAGE. Yes, I think it is. At least, we are going to have to use more than 1 percent of the money we spend on flood control in the prevention of floods. If we will, I don't think we will need quite so much for control.

Now, let me get back to the bill: It is my own thought that this flood-prevention program can best be explained by likening it to our highway program under which our Federal Government has for a great many years contributed to the States and through the States to the localities for the construction of roads and highways. The Federal Government does not carry out a program of highway construction, the Federal Government does not build highways in your community nor mine, but the Federal program of cooperation with the States has given to this Nation the greatest system of highways that any country ever knew. I believe in our highway program. The magnificent vote given to the McGregor bill here in this House just a day or two ago testifies that this House believes in our Federal-aid program for highways.

If it has worked so well in the field of highways, might we not well expect that this is a practical approach to the great program of flood prevention, a program under which the Federal Government

will contribute to the localities, assist the localities in carrying out the kind of program they think is necessary for their particular community, under supervision and coordination with a general Federal program, just as we have in our present highway program?

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. The facts are that a small community can initiate the project now, and interest the State and then the Federal Government rather than waiting, if it is a small flood-control project, until the Federal Government comes in and initiates it, is that not correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly right.

Mr. GAVIN. It gives the local community and the State along with the Federal Government an opportunity to participate in paying for the cost of the job.

Mr. POAGE. It does both. It gives to the local community the opportunity to initiate, and it places on the local community a share of the cost. I would think that is proper. I think that we should let these programs develop locally rather than hand them down from Washington.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. STEED. With reference to what the gentleman was saying, it is true in my district, and I am sure in many other places, the local citizens have already organized themselves into associations to study this problem and to prepare themselves to accept this program, and are now waiting for the passage of this bill.

Mr. POAGE. That is correct; and if we do not pass legislation along this line, there will be nothing that they can do about it. They cannot come here and get an Army engineer-sponsored project. As far as I know, the Army engineers have never built a project that has involved as little as 5,000 acre-feet of detention capacity. As far as I know, the Army engineers have never recommended to this Congress a single project of this kind. So we must have an agency which is directly involved with the program. The Department of Agriculture is that agency, but this bill brings in the Department of Agriculture only at the request of the locality. It does not set the Department up where your local people can only wait for some crumbs to drop. The initiative stays with the local people.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to my friend and former chairman, who has worked on this program so long.

Mr. COOLEY. I want to ask the gentleman if he and I did not actually go to the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives and discuss this entire proposition with the committee?

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly right. When the gentleman from North Carolina was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture I went with him, to call on

the then chairman of the Committee on Public Works and did discuss with him the coordination of this program.

Mr. COOLEY. And it is not contemplated that this will in any way interfere with the work of the Army engineers or of the legislative responsibility of the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. POAGE. Not in the least. This bill covers a field in which those agencies have never functioned.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. There were a series of discussions, and, as far as I know, the differences which were outstanding have been resolved. I do not intend to speak for the Committee on Public Works and can only speak for myself, but we were in accord with the high purpose of this program and hope that it will be prosecuted and carried out effectively.

Mr. POAGE. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Alabama. I want to say that he has personally spent much time trying to work out this problem so that everybody would be in accord on it, and he has given most valuable assistance in working out this program.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. I would like to know whether it is the opinion of the gentleman or of the committee that when these small dams or the small dam programs that we are advocating here have been completed, whether it will relieve the tension in the main channels by slowing down the flow of water upstream and holding back the water in the detention dams. Will that not largely prevent, or to a great extent prevent, the floods on the main channels?

Mr. POAGE. It seems to me to be elementary that that is exactly what it will do, because you cannot hold water back where it falls and also have that same water coming down the main stream and flooding some of the cities down below. If you could have held the water on the prairies of Kansas and on the fields and pastures where that water fell—even if you could have made one-half of it sink into the ground during your great flood in 1951, I doubt very much whether you would have had the serious losses which you sustained at Topeka and Kansas City at that time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. I commend the gentleman for his unceasing efforts on behalf of this legislation over the last several years. I wish to point out that this should be a great step forward. As the gentleman knows, we have had 11 watersheds and flood-prevention programs authorized for many years, we have had a problem trying to get funds through the Congress to prosecute those works. Our subcommittee did provide \$5 million last year for pilot plants to test the value of this type of project throughout the United States. Apparently, everybody seems to be interested in that very much.

We have \$5 million in the budget this year to expand those pilot plants.

I would like to point out that this year's budget provides less money for the 11 watersheds where the work is going on, than the amount that they were able to use last year. So I do hope that we can get funds to prosecute the works in the watersheds where the plans are underway, because that is the best way to further demonstrate the value of this type of structure, through the pilot plants, and then by completing the projects in these 11 watersheds.

I appreciate the gentleman giving me this time to say these things, and I know that he has contributed as much as anyone in the Congress toward working out this problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. Favorable action, no doubt, has been taken by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget on this legislation?

Mr. POAGE. In the report you will find the recommendation from the Secretary of Agriculture. You will also find the report recommending the passage of this bill by the Bureau of the Budget, and the report says that they speak for the other departments.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. Fear was expressed a few moments ago that these proposed projects would constitute a financial burden on the local communities. I think it should be clearly pointed out that none of these projects will be inaugurated unless it is with the consent of the people in the local communities; unless it is with such consent of the people in the local communities, nothing will be forced upon them whatsoever.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. HOEVEN. They will have to be initiated at the grassroots. So if they are fearful about financial responsibility, they do not have to go into the undertaking?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. LOVRE. I want to commend the gentleman for the yeoman service he has performed on this legislation. I was a member of the subcommittee. In 1951 we made a few trips inspecting these various projects. Not at any time have I heard any opposition to this type of legislation. As a matter of fact, I have never seen such complete unanimity of favorable opinion on any legislation as I have on this type of legislation.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman. He, too, has been most active in bringing this measure to its present favorable leg-

islative position. He was a most valuable member of the subcommittee.

Getting back to the details of the bill, we have long been faced with the question of how we were going to do this kind of watershed work. Everybody is agreed it should be done. So we have brought in this bill which authorizes these steps: It allows any community in the United States, through a new or existing organization, whether a city, county, watershed district, soil-conservation district, or any local government agency so authorized by State law to ask the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect their problem and see if a plan can be worked out that will be mutually agreeable to the locality and the Secretary. The Secretary is empowered to make those investigations. If they are favorable, he then goes a little further and must determine the ratio of the benefits to the estimated cost, and only in the event that the ratio of benefits to estimated cost appears to be favorable, can he go further and recommend that the Federal Government cooperate with the locality by paying part of the cost. This is to prevent a community that might feel there was great need for some structure, but where there was not as much benefit to be derived as there was cost involved, from spending money that would not be an economical expenditure. Then after the Secretary has found that it is a good economic investment, the bill authorizes him to so report to the President and then to the Congress. The bill requires local contributions, but it makes possible construction which many localities could never make without Federal help.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, it is a source of considerable satisfaction to me that this legislation is going to be enacted into law in this session of Congress. I wholeheartedly support this legislation. It meets a need in our conservation work that has been felt for a long time.

The pattern it follows is sound. The very fact that local communities must initiate it and must pay part of the cost makes it a sound and economical program and one that will be geared to the actual needs as they exist, and it will not lead to empire building on the part of any Federal agency.

I want to pay my respects and compliments to the Committee on Agriculture, the various individuals who have worked on this legislation, to the Appropriations Subcommittee, and the Subcommittee on Agriculture for what they have done here. But I believe also we should say something about the people back home who have promoted this legislation and have made it possible.

Something over a year ago it was my privilege to arrange an appointment at the White House with President Eisenhower when some 50 or 60 conservation leaders over the United States came to Washington and presented to President Eisenhower the picture about this prob-

lem and the need for a program such as this. Those conservationists from all parts of the country spent several days here. They met with a group of men from this body, held a meeting over in the Agricultural committee room. They had another meeting with certain Members of the other body, and they followed up with several trips to Washington and got the wheels rolling so that today we have these efforts that you gentlemen here have put forth so long coming to fruition because we have the administrative backing of the President, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Department of Agriculture for this bill.

The individual who promoted this meeting, who brought these conservation-minded leaders to Washington, happens to be a gentleman from my district. I refer to Mr. Raymond McConnell, Jr., the editor of the Lincoln (Nebr.) Journal. Mr. McConnell has given months and years of unselfish service in this cause. He is one of the cochairmen of the Salt Creek-Wahoo Water Conservation Commission. He formulated this program, he contacted these people over the country, brought them here, and had a great part in selling this idea to President Eisenhower and to the various executive agencies.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas, chairman of the committee.

Mr. HOPE. I simply want to take this time to associate myself with the remarks the gentleman has made concerning Mr. Raymond McConnell and the part he has played in the development of this program.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman very much.

I want to pay my tribute also to the Members of the House here who for years have advocated a program that meets this particular area of the problem. With the help of these outside leaders in the conservation movement we are at last able to formulate a national program which is a new and significant step in conserving our national resources. The ownership, possession, and use of this good earth is a sacred trust, and we owe it to our children and our grandchildren down through the ages to leave this good earth just a little richer and a little more productive than it was when we came on the scene.

This bill is a splendid achievement.

(Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, the enactment of H. R. 6788 will be a long step in the direction of conserving the soil and water resources of our country. Briefly the bill provides for a program of cooperative action between the Federal Government and soil conservation districts and other State and local agencies in attacking the problems of upstream flood prevention and water conservation.

Heretofore, the Congress has set up a program of the kind now under consid-

eration in 11 watersheds. In addition to that, certain pilot projects have been authorized. Except in these areas, there has been a huge gap in our soil conservation and water control programs. For a long time the Army engineers have been grappling with the problem of controlling major floods on the main stems of the great rivers of this country. In addition to this, in more recent years the Soil Conservation Service cooperating with soil conservation districts has instituted a program of conservation on individual farms. This program, supplemented by the so-called ACP funds, has gone a long way toward encouraging farmers to adopt scientific soil conservation practices on their land. Under this program, tens of thousands of farm ponds have been built; terraces have been constructed; proper land use has been applied; and rotation practices have been instituted. These things have caused a veritable revolution in American agriculture. Yet, with all the gains that have been made, a big area in the conservation field has been left almost untouched. This is in the area of upstream flood prevention.

One of the major segments in a coordinated flood control and soil conservation program is in the area between the farm pond and the huge downstream reservoir. We have trapped millions of tons of water in farm ponds and in seeded pastures on the one hand and huge reservoirs on the other. We have learned, however, that in spite of all this, floods have a way of developing in the creeks and tributaries of our larger streams. This is not the kind of job that the Corps of Engineers has been tackling, and it is a job too big for individual farmers or even individual soil conservation districts. The flood prevention program of the Soil Conservation Service has supplied the answer. This program, instituted in 11 watersheds a few years ago, has gone far enough now to make it crystal clear that it ought to be extended to every watershed in the United States.

This program is in demand everywhere. Citizens from all sections of our country have petitioned our committee to give them the benefits of this fine program. Only a few days ago I received a letter from my district advising that a new watershed association, known as the Poteau River Watershed Council of Soil Conservation Districts, had been formed. It was organized for the specific purpose of working out an upstream flood-control program in an area where such a program could veritably work wonders. Heretofore, I have heard from representatives of Blue Valley Flood Control, Inc., an organization of farmers ready to push a program of upstream flood prevention in the Blue River watershed. Expressions of interest in this program have also been received from residents of the Kiamichi, Boggy and Little River areas in my district. The enactment of this bill followed by adequate appropriations would make it possible for such groups as these to forge ahead immediately with an effective program of watershed conservation.

The people of my district, and for that matter the overwhelming majority of the

people of my State, in my judgment, support the principle of this bill. They believe that it is better to prevent floods than to control them. They believe that it is better to stop the water where it falls than to catch it after it has reached destructive proportions. They believe that wherever possible it is better to save fertile lands than to submerge them.

For some unexplained reason, in recent months upstream rivershed conservation has come under attack from certain exponents of large dams. There seems to be a feeling on the part of some that those who want upstream flood prevention are violently opposed to downstream flood control. This is not true. The thousands of my constituents who have advocated the principle involved in this bill favor controlling floods wherever and however necessary. They do feel, however, and I think rightly so, that as much of the job as possible should be done in the upper reaches of our watersheds and that large dams should not be built covering up thousands of acres of fertile valley lands and driving people from their homes, unless it is absolutely necessary and unless proper upstream flood prevention will not do the job alone. We believe that the creeks should be controlled first and huge expensive, downstream river structures built later if needed. We are convinced that if proper upstream practices are instituted many of the huge, costly reservoirs now contemplated on the main stems of our large rivers will be unnecessary.

In Oklahoma our people are particularly alert to the advantages of this type of program. This is because we have in our State a going project in the Washita Valley which was one of the 11 projects originally authorized. While the construction program on this watershed, except for a few creek watersheds, is only getting started, enough work has already been done to convince our people that it is basically sound. No watershed in the country is so well organized or so thoroughly charted as to the potential benefits of upstream flood prevention. I think it would be helpful to the House if, by way of illustration, I read into the record at this point an analysis of this project and its problems which has been prepared and condensed into a few paragraphs by the Washita Valley Flood Control Council. I quote from the council's brochure on the Washita Valley flood prevention program:

What is the Washita Valley project?

A plan to stop water where it falls, storing surplus water and releasing it slowly. This prevents excess runoff and floods, that take the soil away—32 million tons a year now. It steps:

1. Land treatment, a fundamental program to use every acre of land wisely and in accordance with its capability.

2. A network of small detention dams built on waste lands upstream from the fertile creek bottomlands to prevent start of floods on the 64 creeks. Every creek along the 5,085,040-acre Washita will have flood protection, upstream.

The Washita Valley program is a flood prevention program, an agricultural recovery and improvement plan. It is not like other flood control programs where control is attempted by large and expensive dams far down on the main stem of rivers.

*** Flood prevention by land treatment and upstream detention dams is far more economical, practical and safer than controlling floods after large volumes of water have been allowed to ravish the land and endanger lives.

The benefit of the Washita Valley program is 2½ times the cost.

Forty percent of the land treatment phase is completed. This part of the program will reduce flood damages 2 to 5 percent during major storms and 40 percent during minor storms. ***

Stopping water where it falls lets rainfall seep into the ground, enriching crops, reviving springs with clear water.

At present, the Washita Valley floods are endangering numerous municipal water systems. Sedimentation is depleting capacity of reservoir storage.

Silt won't flow when water is stopped where it falls. Water won't run off and cause floods when silt is stopped. Soil conservation practices accomplish this result.

Without help soon in preventing floods, the flood plain will continue to widen. Floods will be worse each year. We must get action before it is too late—save, improve the soil in Oklahoma's breadbasket, in our time.

Large or small, our river watersheds are dying. The cause: erosion on the slopes, floods and sedimentation on the bottoms. People of the Washita Valley are determined to do something about it—through the soil conservation district program of (1) land treatment, and (2) flood control by use of small detention dams as planned and engineered by the Soil Conservation Service. Every creek will be protected from floods; farmers and ranchers will be aided in properly using their lands for production of crops and livestock and maintaining and improving the productivity of the soil.

We can, and must, get this program speeded up to be completed in 7 years. We cannot wait 75 years.

Floods produce damages which may eventually wreck the economy of Oklahoma. At present, about 2 million acres in the watershed show slightly accelerated erosion, mostly in the flood plain and better range lands. Another 2 million acres are moderately eroded, and more than 1 million acres are severely eroded. More than 70 percent of the flood damage occurs along the tributaries of the Washita—so creek-by-creek treatment is needed badly, now.

The present rate of soil loss each year is estimated to be about 32 million tons of soil, an average of 6.20 tons an acre, or 17,275 acre-feet. This soil must be saved.

The Washita Valley soil conservation plan of land treatment and flood control by use of small detention dams will bring \$5 million a year saved from flood damages, and another \$10 million to landowners and operators as a result of conservation measures in farming and ranching.

Floods, occurring along the tributaries 6 to 9 times a year increase their wrath on the Washita annually, and damage more and more the valuable 265,000 acres of rich bottomlands on the creeks. The main stem never floods all at once, but has 102,000 additional acres of bottomland. Therefore, individual treatment of each stream is necessary.

Unlike big dams which cover rich bottomland and fail to protect upstream soil, the detention reservoirs of the Washita Valley program do not cover up good land. They are not silt traps. They help prevent floods. They actually store more water than big dams and at about half the cost.

This statement from which I have been quoting points up the only thing wrong with the Washita program, and that is that it has moved too slowly. Louis P. Merrill, former regional direc-

tor of the Soil Conservation Service for the southwest region, testified before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture a few years ago at Gatesville, Tex., that at the present rate of development it would take 75 years to complete the Washita project. This is ridiculous. It is likewise ridiculous that less than 2 percent of the flood-control dollar should be spent for flood prevention while more than 98 percent is spent for downstream flood control. It is our hope that the passage of this bill will reverse this trend. We hope this bill will point the way ultimately to a philosophy which will dictate that we shall spend at least 50 percent of the flood-control dollar on the tributary watersheds of this country where more than half of the good bottomland of this country is found. The passage of this bill will enable this program to reach every watershed in the United States. This is important. Heretofore only 11 watersheds have been approved for funds under this program. These 11 watersheds represent 2.2 percent of all the watershed acreage in the United States. This job should not be limited to specific watersheds. It should open up opportunities to people in every section of the country to begin immediately a program of watershed development and flood prevention. I for one want to see this program applied in every watershed in my own congressional district. I want to see the money spent for this rather than for the construction of huge reservoirs such as that proposed at Millwood, Ark., which would back water into my district and destroy the economic background of several Oklahoma communities. With the money contemplated for projects of this kind, untold quantities of flood prevention and water conservation could be had in my State and congressional district.

It is useless to build huge watersheds without a program of flood prevention designed to prevent siltation. The siltation in Lake Texoma is ample evidence of the need for the speedy completion of the Washita project.

Siltation is a problem which confronts practically every municipality in the country. Many of us have seen the spectacle of city reservoirs, full of mud rather than of water. This is a problem which has become acute in many Oklahoma communities. That is why this program has captured the imagination of people living in the cities and towns of my State, as well as those in the rural communities.

Mr. Chairman, the adoption of H. R. 6788 means a new era in the field of flood control in this country. It means that within a short time practically every community will become flood-prevention minded. It means that Members of the Congress from all sections of the country hereafter will receive demands for the expansion of this program. It means that a substantial portion of the enormous funds heretofore appropriated for large downstream reservoirs which have literally driven families from their homes and covered up their fields will be diverted to a system of flood prevention that will react to the benefit of all.

Under authority heretofore obtained in the House and to typify the demand for this type of program, I insert the following resolutions and statements:

Whereas technical and other assistance is provided farmers and ranchers by the Soil Conservation Service under the Federal Flood Control Acts to plan and apply a conservation land treatment program and structures for sediment control and waterflow retardation; and

Whereas such work as being applied on the Washita River watershed of Oklahoma and others throughout the Nation has proved the worth of this program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Oklahoma Association of Soil Conservation Districts, in its annual meeting in Oklahoma City, January 12, 1953, go on record favoring an expansion of this type of flood prevention and urge the Congress of the United States to provide that 25 percent of all funds appropriated for flood control be used in the Agriculture Department's upstream flood-prevention program; be it further

Resolved, That we urge the Congress to give early authorizations and provide appropriations for all watersheds where survey reports have been submitted by the Soil Conservation Service, and to modify legislation, if needed, in order that this type of program can be started on small watersheds throughout the Nation.

Then another, this time from a banker:

FOR THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS AND
BUSINESSMEN

Because we know that you are interested in the Washita Valley flood prevention program, we are enclosing herewith a brochure together with a petition, Appeal to Congress and the President. If you have not already done so and believe in this program will you kindly sign the petition and have 10 of your neighbors sign with you and mail the same in the enclosed envelope to the Washita Valley Flood Control Council, Post Office Box 541, Pauls Valley, Okla.

The Congress is not being asked to appropriate more money for this purpose but is being urged to route more of the money already appropriated to this worthwhile program.

Many of our citizens are manifesting their interest in this vital movement and this request will help to speed up action in Washington. We, as bankers, strongly believe that the erection of detention reservoirs along the Washita Valley and all its tributaries, as recommended by the Soil Conservation Service, will not only help in preventing the disastrous floods we have had in the past but will also save the soil. Our bank sends this to you in the public interest. Your help is needed.

Yours sincerely,

E. M. ALLEN, *President*,

The First National Bank, Chickasha, Okla.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

As citizens of the Washita Valley in Oklahoma, we urge completion of the agricultural flood control program of the Soil Conservation Service.

The constant, needless flooding is disastrous to the soil and can be stopped if this project along the 5,095,040-acre Washita is completed in 7 years. At the present rate of funds it will take 75 years. That will be far too late.

This can be accomplished by immediate authorization and appropriation of more funds for agricultural flood control, and allotment of more of the flood control dollar for this needed project.

We deplore the inequity of spending only 1 cent of each flood control dollar for agricultural flood control, while 99 cents goes for big dams, rivers, levees, harbors, etc. Each year's delay in allotting more of the

flood control dollar—3 or 4 cents—to basic use increases the loss to Oklahoma and the Nation.

Seventy-two percent of flood damage takes place in the 64 creek watersheds of the Washita—only a small amount along the river's main course. Thus this grassroots solution of land treatment and a system of small detention reservoirs, to stop water where it falls, is the answer. The small detention dams will use only invaluable land, not fertile bottomlands.

We commend the Congress for its wisdom in starting this urgently needed, commonsense approach to flood prevention and control. We hope it will not be neglected by allotting a comparative nothing this year, or in the immediate future.

Our soil must be protected and improved now. In 75 years or 50, or 25, it will be too late.

Typical of the newspaper support for this type are the following excerpts from editorials in Oklahoma newspapers:

The Poteau News, Poteau, Okla., January 28, 1954:

"Time has proven that United States Senator MIKE MONRONEY was right years ago when he advocated upstream flood control, contending that big dams were not the solution to the flood problem. It wasn't a popular stand to take back when all the politicians were advocating big dams, much to the delight of chambers of commerce and recreation enthusiasts throughout the country.

"MONRONEY has never been opposed to big dams. It's just that he has always felt they should be built last of all instead of first of all. In other words, he has maintained—and now it has been proven true—that it would take more than big dams to solve the flood control problem."

Again, the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., Sunday, January 24, 1954, speaking editorially of this program said:

It would save soil instead of submerging it. It would prevent floods instead of checking them after they have formed. It would keep land in production perpetually instead of taking fertile land out of production permanently. Naturally, it is impossible to build a big dam in any alluvial valley without destroying many thousands of the most fertile acres in the State.

The little-dam advocates lack the support of an element that is rendering constant aid to the promotion of the big-dam program.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I want to compliment the gentleman from Oklahoma for his fine statement and to associate myself with it. We have similar projects in my own second district of Oklahoma and I know how much it means to the people and to the future of that area that this program be carried forward. I feel that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] has played a great role in bringing this program to fruition as is being done by this bill.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank my colleague who has always shown an interest in this fine work.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I want to compliment the gentlemen from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT and Mr. BELCHER] members of the committee, for the splendid work

they have done on behalf of this measure.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman. Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I am the only opponent of this measure, I will announce at the beginning that I will yield to no one.

Mr. Chairman, I rise—not to oppose soil conservation, because I do not oppose it—but to announce that I do oppose multiplication of Federal agencies functioning in the field of water resource control, use, and development. I rise to find out if that is what we are doing here.

As of today—as all Members know—there are presently two agencies of the Federal Government charged with the responsibility of utilization and control of our water resources: The Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

No Member is unaware of the difficulties of attempted cooperation, the friction, the differences of opinion in technical matters and as to areas of jurisdiction, the long-standing and still unresolved opposing views with regard to methods of cost allocation—that have arisen because of the fact that these two great Federal agencies both function in the field of water control and water resource development.

The Hoover Commission—and every other commission or other study group which has ever looked into the matter—has recommended that reorganization be effected which would consolidate responsibility for these functions in one Federal agency.

So, what are we doing here?

Are we creating a third major Federal water development and control agency?

Neither the bill before us, nor its committee report supply the answer.

I look in vain in the committee's report accompanying H. R. 6788 for the comments of the Department of Defense—and its Corps of Engineers; I look in vain in the committee's report for the comments of the Department of the Interior and its Bureau of Reclamation.

It will be noted at page 4 of the committee report, in referring to H. R. 4877, this bill's predecessor, the Agriculture Committee advises us:

None of the witnesses at these hearings expressed opposition to the bill or its principles.

But, question: Were witnesses from the Departments of Defense and Interior invited to express their views for the House committee?

Apparently not, or we would perhaps find their official Department reports included in the committee report accompanying H. R. 6788.

We do have two agencies now in the field of water utilization, development, and control.

Does H. R. 6788 create a third such agency?

The Committee on Agriculture report on the House bill indicates that it does not.

Some people think it does. A couple of people who think so are the Secre-

tary of the Army, and General Sturgis, Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers.

Let me quote from comments on the Senate companion bill to the bill now before this body:

First, from General Sturgis, Chief of Engineers, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on S. 2549, identical to H. R. 6788.

First:

The bill * * * contains provisions which are not in the public interest and will inevitably lead to duplication and confusion in Federal activities, specifically in flood control, and which will make more difficult the already complex problem of coordinated water-resource development.

Second:

The bill actually would provide legislative authority to plan and build engineering works far in excess of any works required for conserving the soil and increasing its productivity. In fact, this is the only type of work that would be authorized by this bill which the Secretary of Agriculture does not already have full and clear authority to undertake.

Third:

The bill contemplates construction by the Federal Government of a large program of reservoirs for flood control in small upstream valleys, rather than Federal assistance in an agricultural program. * * * The Department of Agriculture and Bureau of letters supporting it do not indicate the magnitude of the Federal program that could be undertaken * * * the engineering and construction phase of the program * * * would aggregate many billions of dollars.

Fourth. This plan "would inevitably lead to another and very large engineering agency in the Federal executive branch. This would run counter to increasingly insistent demands by the public, the Congress, and by bodies such as the Hoover Commission, for elimination of duplication and overlap in the executive branch."

Fifth. Some other comments: "Obvious duplication," "in direct conflict" with accepted principles of coordination "bill would set a new pattern under which the legislative committees would relinquish control they now exercise."

Sixth. From the Secretary of the Army in a letter dated February 12, 1954, to chairman of Senate Committee on Agriculture on Senate bill 2549, identical to House bill 6788:

Bill * * * deserves further scrutiny as to its relationship to the public interest and to Federal and administration policy in water-resource development.

* * * lay the basis for a large new Federal engineering and construction program. * * * would promote competition and duplication of work between Federal agencies.

I feel that the bill should establish a much smaller limiting size, which would be in consonance with the criterion of local accomplishment; and that the bill should specify definitely that the works authorized should not be constructed by the Federal Government.

Now, those are some of the comments from the Department of Defense.

H. R. 6788's title carries the language "for soil conservation, and for other purposes." I think we should know what those other purposes are—and Army's position is clear. It is my understanding that the Department of the Interior shares this concern with the Corps of

Engineers. I think it should be a matter of concern to this Congress, and for now will reduce it to this: We now have two major Federal water development agencies.

H. R. 6788 apparently would establish a third such agency.

If we assume this is desirable, then in the interest of consistency, and so that Congress may discharge its responsibility for safeguarding the taxpayers' dollar, the taxpayers' interest in this matter, is it asking too much to incorporate the same Federal safeguards, the same requirements for congressional authorization, the same reporting requirements now required of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation in this legislation?

Only last month this body unanimously approved a bill—H. R. 4551—reported by our Interior Committee, which took away the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to authorize anything but minor projects without the prior approval of plans by the Congress.

Congressional authorization? Not in 6788.

Flood control and reclamation law requires compliance with certain rigid engineering and economic feasibility standards. Not so in 6788.

Flood control and reclamation law requires—not suggests, but requires—that all other Federal agencies have a 90-day period in which to comment on any plans proposed to be effected by the Department of Interior or Army. Not so 6788.

Flood control and reclamation law requires—makes mandatory, not discretionary, or a matter of secretarial judgment—submission to the affected State or States of any plans for comment. Not so 6788.

Laws governing reclamation and flood-control activities spell out carefully conditions under which repayment of Federal dollars must be made—who, when, how much, and the basis for such repayment. Not so 6788.

Section 4, subparagraph (2) of 6788, beneficiaries would be required to assume such repayment "as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipation"—that apparently should be anticipated in the printed bill—"benefits for such improvements."

I will not labor the point further, but it clearly is this:

Let us either amend this bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the same standards and requirements as are demanded of Army and Interior in water-resource development or let us amend the 1902 reclamation law as it has been brought up to date, and the flood-control laws now on the books, to embody the same standards and requirements—if they may be called such—as are set out in H. R. 6788.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. What is the date of the communication from the Defense Department that the gentleman read?

Mr. SAYLOR. February 12, 1954.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not rather strange that if the Defense Department was

interested enough in this particular legislation to write that communication it would not have indicated to the chairman of our committee a desire to appear in opposition to this bill?

Mr. SAYLOR. They did appear in opposition to a similar bill before the Senate.

[Mr. ABERNETHY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I cannot come before this committee in the same capacity that most of you gentlemen come and pass compliments back and forth and maybe be worthy of some compliments myself, but I am very happy to learn that the issues involved here are perhaps the least controversial of any that have come before the House of Representatives since I became a Member of this body. I am delighted to find the Members, generally speaking, or at least a part of them, from the old rock-ribbed State of Pennsylvania see the light and are in favor of this bill. I speak to them in particular because I, myself, came from Pennsylvania having left it after my father and grandfathers and those before them had witnessed the washing off of most of the good soil that covered that State when the white man first settled it.

I have been intrigued by the little opposition we have had here and by the argument that has been advanced that we are encroaching on a domain that is already occupied; that we already have in the Government an organization that should take care of this. I question the accuracy of that statement. The fact of the matter is that this situation has always existed and that absolutely nothing has been done in this field we are talking about now. In other words, we are coming to a completely unoccupied field. You know what happens when a military force, or any other finds an unoccupied field. It is open to the first one to move in. That is what the Department of Agriculture is doing.

I would like in the short time that I have to draw a picture of the conditions that have led up to this bill. As I said, I came into Kansas from Pennsylvania, when the country was new. At that time the soil was 8 or 10 or 12 inches deep. At present you can go out in the very best parts of that State, where we have 30 or 40 inches of rainfall ordinarily, and you will find that almost half of that soil is already gone. You will find many farms with acres and acres that are brown and yellow and absolutely worthless. It would be a better farm if you could close the gap and the farm would bring more money, because there is not enough fertility to pay to cultivate it. That is an unfortunate situation that has been brought about because we have not done anything in the way of soil conservation or flood prevention.

I am not blaming anybody. I was a farmer. I could not do it. My father could not do it. We did not have the time and we did not have the machinery. We knew what to do but we could not

do it. But in recent years we have built machinery for terracing and for building dams, and we are using it. It is only a matter of not having enough money to go ahead with the work. Many of our farmers have done flood-control work on our farms, and we have slowed down this rainfall on our land; we have constructed terraces, waterways, and farm ponds. We have taken all possible measures to conserve our soil and utilize the rainfall. That is as far as we can go. We have no authority to go any further. Neither do we have the means, nor is it our responsibility. That is where this bill provides for the Agriculture Department to take over, in that twilight zone that has never been occupied.

Members of the committee, I had the honor—and I consider it an honor—to have been asked by my fellow farmers in Brown County to call a meeting to organize an association to develop a watershed; just what we are talking about here today.

More than 150 interested landowners and operators met in the high-school auditorium of Hamlin, Kans., and, after listening to a talk by the farm editor of the Nebraska State Journal, in which he set forth the very successful program that had been adopted by the farmers in the Salt Creek and Wahoo area near Lincoln, Nebr., it was unanimously decided to organize a Walnut Creek Watershed Association. I had the honor of being elected president of that association.

This association contemplates putting into practice exactly the kind of program that is being provided for by the terms of this bill. It is the kind of program that the agricultural people of the Midwest are trying to promote at this time, and which the passage of this bill will greatly expedite and encourage. By the terms of this bill, the Agriculture Department, with its trained technicians, will be moving into an area that has heretofore been neglected, undeveloped, and unoccupied. By this program the surplus rainfall which has been slowed down on pasture and farmland will be further slowed down in the detention dams provided for by the terms of this bill. By this program not only will loss of soil be held at a minimum on the farmland, but flooding of the lowlands of the creek valleys will be generally prevented and in every case greatly minimized. The slowing down of the runoff on the fields, in the ravines, and the creeks will result in greater absorption of water into the soil, thereby raising the water table throughout the area, stabilizing the flow of springs, and increasing the underground water supply of the entire area. This is a factor seldom mentioned and generally overlooked, but of great importance.

The completion of this program in any given area will therefore have the following beneficial results: Curtailment or elimination of soil erosion, minimizing of flood damage, greater reserve of moisture for growing of crops, stabilization of the underground supply of wells and springs, and in addition to these beneficial results, that of prevention of flood damage on the larger streams and river channels below. Without going into the merits of a program of flood control

on river channels by means of big dams, it can be safely said that there is no way of knowing what may be needed on the river channels until the necessary measures of soil conservation and flood prevention have been taken in the upland areas.

This is the program which the President envisaged in his message to Congress and which Congress will implement in the passage of this bill. I shall support the measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JARMAN].

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I strongly favor this legislation and I favor its passage.

Mr. Chairman, I earnestly urge favorable consideration by the House of H. R. 6788, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States in setting up soil-conservation and watershed programs.

Flood prevention by land treatment and upstream detention dams is far more economical, practical, and safer than controlling floods downstream with big dams after large volumes of water have been allowed to accumulate, ravage the land, and endanger lives.

The Washita Valley flood-control program in the State of Oklahoma represents a tremendously practical application of the theories and purposes contained in the plans outlined in H. R. 6788. Simply stated, the purpose of such legislation is to stop water where it falls, to store surplus water and to release it slowly. Before efforts were coordinated in the Washita River Valley in southern Oklahoma to conserve water and soil, it was estimated that 32 million tons of earth washed downstream annually—an average of 6.29 tons an acre. No State or nation can permit this blind waste of the world's greatest natural resource—its soil.

By treating land in such a manner so as to use every acre wisely and in accordance with its capability and by constructing a network of small detention dams built on wasteland and upstream from the fertile creek bottomlands to prevent the start of floods on the 64 creek tributaries. By following this plan, the Washita Valley Flood Control Council hopes to end the flood threat on the Washita River, raise the water table, end sedimentation now depleting capacity of municipal reservoirs along the way, and so maintain and improve the farmability of the lands affected as to maintain the highest possible agricultural yield.

The Washita Valley project in Oklahoma is the furthest advanced of 11 such demonstrational projects in America. It must be completed and the number of other such projects must be increased manifold if this Nation is to maintain its high level of agricultural economy.

It is to this end, Mr. Chairman, that I urge this body's wholehearted support of H. R. 6788.

(Mr. JARMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], and other members of the House Agricultural Committee, in bringing this bill before the House for consideration.

Thirteen years ago, the day after I was nominated to Congress on a soil conservation platform, I attended a statewide meeting in Chickasha in connection with the promotion of a conservation program on the Washita Valley and other areas in my district.

Later, I served 6 years on the House Agricultural Committee, which sponsored several measures pertaining to advancement of the Soil Conservation Service program and a program providing for creation of State soil conservation districts in Oklahoma.

Thereafter, on various occasions, I appeared before various witnesses in behalf of worthwhile measures pertaining to the soil conservation needs, and assisted in the passage of many pieces of such legislation.

In cooperation with our able Soil Conservation Service officials in Oklahoma, and with local soil conservation districts of Oklahoma, and with the further cooperation of civic officials, farm leaders of Oklahoma, and Dr. Hugh Bennett, we were able to secure the first pilot projects of their kind for the construction of detention dams, reservoirs, contouring, terracing, and treatment of streams and tributaries in the Nation at Cowden, Cloud Chief, on the Washita basin, on the Sandstone project, and other projects, which have served as models for the entire Nation.

I attended the dedication services of these projects.

Several years ago, Senator MIKE MONRONEY, of Oklahoma, Congressman BOB POAGE, of Texas, and I introduced measures to establish a temporary commission known as the Commission on Flood Control and Soil Conservation, composed of 5 members appointed by the President. The Commission to have the authority to study, first, the effects of complete watershed programs; second, the costs and benefits from such upstream watershed programs; and third, the feasibility of allocating each year a percentage of Federal flood-control funds to upstream conservation projects. Many of the features of the bills introduced by us are embodied in the bill you are now considering. Later, to-wit: January 3, 1953, I introduced H. R. 194, containing the same provisions.

Due to extreme soil-erosion caused by winds and flash floods in Oklahoma, and droughts at other times, great interest has been created in our State. Four gentlemen, Dave Vandevier, of Chickasha; Dick Longmire, of Pauls Valley; George Hutto, of Pauls Valley; and L. L.

Males, of Cheyenne, deserve a lot of credit for securing 50,000 signatures urging passage of measures similar to the ones Senator MIKE MONRONEY and I introduced; later, these four gentlemen prepared attractive factual brochures, setting forth the urgent need and prompt action necessary to save the soil of our country and preserve the economy of our farmers and the Nation, which Senator MONRONEY, other Oklahoma Members, and personally presented to all you Members of the House and Senate, individually.

The measure before you is a good bill; however, it does not go far enough. This generation must act promptly to preserve the soil from the apparent serious devastating effects that not only threaten our soil, but are causing the loss of life, property, and lowering our water tables to the danger level. My many years' experience as a dirt farmer has taught me many lessons.

I personally believe that in 25 years there will be more joy in the discovery of good water for home consumption, commercial and industrial use, irrigation, and so forth., than there will be over the discovery of a new oilwell.

I have made official inspection trips to many countries where people are literally starving to death, due to the loss of their soil. I saw many of their citizens carrying bushel baskets of soil back from the valleys to the terraces on the hills. In some instances soil was worth its weight in money. If we, as custodians of the earth, do not care for the remaining 3 inches of topsoil in this world, then in 200 years no food will be raised.

This bill does not create a new agency. It implements the existing agency and provides for completion of projects previously authorized and under way, as well as an authorization, permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture carry out these provisions. It was the intent of the President that we enact such legislation.

I am sure the Secretary of Agriculture will make it possible to complete the Washita Basin project and other projects in western Oklahoma without delay.

Our soil and our youth represent two very valuable resources. Our population is increasing by leaps and bounds. Our national income is, was, and always will be seven times the income of the farmers, consequently, it is in the interest of all our citizens that we preserve our soil and maintain a high farm income in order to maintain a high economy in all fields.

Let us stop the rain where it falls. Let us remove the uncertainty caused by year-to-year authorizations and budgets, and provide a long range, continuing program, with a revolving fund.

Mr. Chairman, permit me to compliment the present officials in the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, our Gov. Johnston Murray, the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, the various soil-conservation districts of Oklahoma, and the agricultural

colleges at Stillwater, Cameron, and Goodwell, the farm organizations, farmers and civic-minded citizens of Oklahoma, who have taken the lead in preaching soil conservation.

I know that erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of many rivers and streams of the United States causes considerable loss of life and serious damages to property. This constitutes a menace to the national welfare.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, when the 1st session of the 83d Congress was considering the agriculture appropriation bill, I introduced an item providing for upstream development. I discussed the matter with the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], and I found out what his object was in putting that \$5 million item in the current budget.

The day I spoke in favor of the item in the budget I explained that we have in West Virginia a peculiar situation. Sections of seven counties in my district are susceptible to flash floods. Over the past 10 years flash floods in that 7-county area have caused the death of 84 persons and have destroyed hundreds of thousands; yes, millions of dollars worth of property. It is a hilly section where the hills are steep and where all the timber has been removed and where the rainfall when it hits the hillside goes down into the valleys, and the valleys are narrow, and every one of those flash floods comes along and just destroys all the property in the valley.

In consideration of that situation the Department of Agriculture has placed in that area one of the new demonstration projects of upstream development. Our citizens in the city of Salem and the Salem fork of Ten Mile Creek are cooperating wholeheartedly. The Soil Conservation Service has joined in with the citizens' groups; they are putting up their part of the finances. The reason we asked the Conservation Service to join in the project was the fact that they are operating a nursery and we can get the trees necessary to replant the hillsides.

That project is located along Route 50, which is traveled by hundreds of thousands of people annually. They say they want to make that a showplace, a demonstration, where thousands of people can see the possibilities of this type of upstream development.

In my district as a whole there are six projects that have been authorized for construction by the Army engineers. None of them will solve this situation because of their location and because of the fact that they are not of the type to meet the situation with which we are faced.

May I add, Mr. Chairman, that in the State of West Virginia our legislature will, at its next session, consider legislation setting up a watershed-area provision so that the different watersheds of the State can organize, join in with the Federal legislation that is being proposed here, and the State can make con-

tributions toward the construction, and with local contributions we really hope to do something for some of those areas.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER].

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly endorse House bill 6788 and recommend its enactment.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations, including State governments and local agencies such as soil-conservation districts and flood-control districts, upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement in the field of flood prevention, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, use, and disposal of water.

The bill contains the sound principle of local initiative and responsibility.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART].

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I yield to no one in the intent and objective of this bill. I own a ranch in Montana where I have spent thousands of dollars in carrying out the very kind of program which is contemplated in this legislation. I expect to continue spending that kind of money out of my own pocket. So my interest is not only vocal, but it is also directly financial.

I do, however, have 1 or 2 questions in regard to this legislation which I would like to ask the chairman, and I direct these questions to section 7:

First, this bill repeals certain provisions of the act of 1936 such as to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways.

Those are the very things that are contemplated in the new bill. I understood you to say in your presentation that the old legislation was not attaining the objective intended. Since that is a fact, how will this bill encourage those things that were not undertaken under the old bill?

Mr. HOPE. The difficulty with the previous legislation was not in the legislation itself or its objectives, but it was in the procedures set up by which the projects could be undertaken and carried out.

The principal purpose of this bill is to set up the methods and the procedure by which the local communities can establish these projects, work them out among themselves, then submit them to the Federal Government, the Department of Agriculture, for approval. That procedure was not provided for in the other legislation and I think that is the reason it fell down. The theory here is that these projects are going to be organized and set up locally. After that is done then they will come up and be submitted to the Department of Agriculture and, if approved, the appropriations will be authorized and the projects carried out.

Mr. D'EWART. The second section of the bill says that certain things that affect the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be affected by the provisions of this bill. The Flood Control Act of 1944 is

exceedingly important to many districts in the West, including the Missouri Basin. When you limit that provision to the Secretary of Agriculture you have no intention of excluding the authorities granted to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior; is that a fact?

Mr. HOPE. Yes, that is certainly true. The gentleman, I presume, is referring to the proviso on page 6; is that correct?

Mr. D'EWARD. That is right, the second proviso.

Mr. HOPE. The only purpose in putting that proviso in is that 11 projects have been started by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Flood Control Act of 1944. We did not want to interfere with those projects, so we put in this proviso that the act shall not affect them, notwithstanding the repeal of the 1936 provisions.

Mr. D'EWARD. What it actually says is that it shall not affect the Department of Agriculture as it is concerned with the Flood Control Act of 1944, but it does not include the Department of the Interior or the Department of War. It is not the gentleman's intention that those should be excluded?

Mr. HOPE. No. This act does not intend in any way to affect any of the authority or activities of the two agencies which the gentleman mentioned.

Mr. D'EWARD. That act is important to us.

Mr. HOPE. I cannot be too emphatic in saying that there is no intention of doing that.

Mr. D'EWARD. Now, on page 3, paragraph (3), one of the powers which is granted is to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations. Would that include soil-conservation districts, irrigation districts or any other entity that may be established under State law?

Mr. HOPE. Under section 2 there is a definition of local organizations which reads as follows:

Any State, political subdivision thereof, soil- or water-conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combination thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out flood prevention and related activities.

"Irrigation district" is not mentioned there, but I presume if an irrigation district under State law has that authority they would be included.

Mr. D'EWARD. They are organized that way under our law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 minute.

Mr. D'EWARD. I have one more question. I notice in the agencies with which you can cooperate, as mentioned in this bill, it does not say other Federal agencies. It mentions State agencies and the agencies that the gentleman mentioned, but it does not mention Federal agencies. Does that mean that under this bill the Department of Agriculture could not cooperate with the Bureau of Reclamation in carrying out the provisions of this legislation?

Mr. HOPE. Under section 6 it states:

The Secretary is authorized, in cooperation with other Federal and with States and local agencies, to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs.

Mr. D'EWARD. That is correct, but that does not include actual construction. It says "surveys, construction," and so forth. Suppose there was drainage needed on an irrigation project or a fill above an irrigation project.

Mr. HOPE. The reason that State agencies are mentioned is because they are the ones that have to put up the money that is contributed by the agencies or by the local interests. I think the answer to the gentleman's question is that any proposals that may be submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture have to be submitted to the President and notice has to be sent to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army before this is done, and then 60 days in which to submit a report which must accompany the submission of the project plan to Congress. Now, that means all this has to go through the Bureau of the Budget, and I am sure that was the intention, that if there are any projects there where the coordinated efforts of the different agencies must be carried out, that that will be worked out through the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'EWARD. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I would like to say that it has always been the disposition of the Committee on Appropriations to demand that sort of cooperation because we do not want duplication. We want the most for the taxpayer's dollar.

Mr. D'EWARD. I raised that question because it was not specific in the bill and I wanted that statement in the Record.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I want to concur in the remarks made by my colleague from West Virginia relative to the situation in certain areas in his district and to say that some of the problems in the lower watersheds of the area that affect his district also affect mine. I think everyone is impressed with the extreme effort that the residents of the old, long-time occupied countries of southern Europe and the Middle East and around the Mediterranean coast have put into their desire to produce some food. They get down on their hands and knees and cultivate small areas, because it is necessary for them to make that effort to sustain life. Then, when you go over into the area of the Andes and see where many generations ago, in an overpopulated country, they had to build up small areas of cultivatable land and maintain those things by buildup of various types of soil conservation, it is easy to recognize the fact that soil conservation, even in America, as much as we are lacking in overpopulation, some of these days will reach the

time when it will be necessary for more people to turn to the soil to sustain themselves. I think this bill as it provides the local authorities an opportunity to make their own plans, suitable to the conditions existing in their own neighborhoods, and the opportunity of going to the Government for some help and some relief toward developing those things, means a great deal in the preservation of the soil for future generations that are coming into our land. We have no reason to believe that as time goes on the destructive influences of winds and floods and various other elements of Nature will leave us a very greatly overpopulated country with a limited amount of soil, but everything we do in this country now to preserve that soil for future generations is something that we all should be proud to endorse.

Mr. Chairman, fortunately I am inclined to want to go along with this bill. While there may be some interferences, some complications between the various departments that may handle these things, yet the amount of money that is necessary to continue these processes throughout the years will amount to a great deal of effort on the part of the people locally, and if the funds are not provided, if the country cannot provide funds, these things will go only so far. But as people go along through life and learn the necessity, learn that they must depend upon these things for their own resources, the resourcefulness of the individuals themselves will help to determine the amount of good that they will get from a program of this kind.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEAL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Does not the gentleman think it is only a matter of good economy to spend money in a program of this kind at this time? It is not an expense; only an investment, and a good investment.

Mr. NEAL. It is the best investment that the present generation can make to future citizens of this country.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to answer just as emphatically as I can and just as eloquently as the gentleman from Mississippi, that this bill in no way creates a new agency; not at all. Then I should like to refer to the same engineer and his statement in the record. I hold in my hand that statement, and I am referring to the statement made a short while ago by my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR]. The interesting thing about what I am going to read is that it comes before the statement by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR]. Another interesting thing about it is that it is printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Wednesday, January 27, 1954. It was made by this Army engineer on February 16, 1954. Of course, I cannot understand that any more than I can un-

derstand what the engineer said. I ask the committee to listen to what he said, and the paragraph just previous to what the gentleman read:

In many cases small reservoirs in upstream tributary valleys, properly located and designed, may offer the best solution of local flood problems. Large numbers of small dams, however, do not provide adequate or economical flood reduction on large rivers and major tributaries.

All we needed was to have the whole story. So the Corps of Army Engineers in no way are affected by this bill.

I think I could not do better than to read just what our committee said when we sent the House this report:

The purpose of this bill is to provide the legislative authority and direction for cooperative Federal-local action in attacking the problems of upstream soil and water conservation and flood prevention. The bill will provide the policies, the framework, and the standards under which action in this field can be taken jointly by the Federal Government, States, counties, and other local government entities, soil conservation or watershed districts and local citizens' groups. * * *

Under the policies established by the bill, plans and projects will not be handed down from the top as part of some overall development plan, but can be initiated only by the people of the localities most intimately involved and can be carried into operation only with the fullest cooperation and initiative on the part of local groups and agencies.

I should like to say a word about the hearings. I hold a copy of those hearings in my hand. In these hearings we tried as best we could to cover the sections directly affected by upstream and careful watershed cultivation practices and development. We had the Far West close to the Rocky Mountains, and that region. And then we had the Mississippi Valley and we also had the Kansas River.

I will not go into detail of those hearings, but we had some very interesting statements in those hearings. I should like to read from the Colorado authority about the very thing we are trying to do:

There isn't any adequate, coordinated, inclusive planning at the Federal level in our water-development agencies.

The confusion and cross-purpose action and spending at the Federal level is repeated in a degree in every State. State engineers, water boards, drainage commissions, conservation departments—all operating within some limited, law-defined field—get in conflict and competition just as the Federal boys do.

Even municipalities with a water board, a sewage commission, a health department having some interest in both instances, city engineers, and other boards, may be giving top-rate service in their limited, circumscribed jobs. But no inclusive water-use plan exists.

The waste of the multiplicity in all agencies we have set up to handle our water resources, the segmentary fields in which they work, the conflicts and competition that result, are enough to scare the bristles off any person who will think a little soberly and inquiringly into how helter-skelter is the way we are assigning the management of water wealth to public bodies. Nothing but waste and conflict can come out of such a system—or rather the lack of any all-embracing system.

Far beyond the wastefulness of funds is our losses in the piecemeal, cross purpose, messing up of that cheap but precious resource we have in water. In the past, any one board or agency might have been in a position to draw on our water "bank account" for supplies needed to carry out objectives assigned to a specific agency. More water was available than demands required. That time is past.

Before becoming too critical, business and industry should give a searching look at their position in water management. Water is public wealth. No individual or interest can secure fee title to water. What may be acquired is a right to make use of water at some point in transit from high watershed to rivers' mouths.

The right to utilize water does not carry with it the privilege of destroying or excessively diminishing further usability. The manufacturing plant now drawing water from a relatively unpolluted source, but dumping wastes back into a stream to the detriment of other uses below, may tomorrow find operations threatened by a new plant that is a waste dumper in its essential supply.

Business and industry, as a matter of purely selfish but constructive interest, can do a lot of policing within its own ranks. Anyone who wishes to criticize is in a far more defensible position if they have corrected their own bad behavior before they start throwing rocks at the other fellow.

There is a lot of work to be done to secure sound water management—and we've all got to work at it.

First from the standpoint of wiping out confusion, competition, and cost, we must move swiftly to a water-management policy and plan which will start with management up where the raindrop falls. Planning must start with the watershed; not downstream. Second, and far beyond the factor of wasted dollars, we must have such planning and management inclusive and integrated, to guard against the certainty that our present crisscross activities are leading to—to the certainty of so badly jigsawing our water wealth that we never can get an overall plan for the water resource and its full use in the future.

But there is no place in tomorrow for a bumbling, bungling, conflicting handling of water by public agencies. Water is just too totally indispensable in American living to tolerate the present jumble in water-resource management that exists across the Nation.

In closing, let me say that is exactly what we had in mind, that is exactly what this committee intended to do, to take our whole watershed protection and development program and carry it out in such a way that all the local communities and local watersheds throughout the entire United States, the East, the West, and the middle, would be represented, and the program would be carried out just as well as it possibly could be done, starting at the grass roots or at the beginning of the falling of the water itself.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most popular bills ever presented to the House. It seeks to harness the raindrops where they fall. It provides for full cooperation at the grassroots. It is a voluntary program without any semblance of compulsion.

One of the 11 large watershed projects established under the Flood Control Act of 1936, the Little Sioux project, is within my congressional district. The

work on this project will not be retarded by this bill. In fact, the program will be enhanced. Remarkable progress has been already made on this project.

Subsequent to the Floyd River flood of June 7, 1953, in my district, I asked that 1 of the 50 pilot plants authorized by the agriculture appropriation bill of 1953, be established in my district. This was done and I am happy to say that within a period of only a few months after the flood, an organization of interested farmers and townspeople formed the Floyd River Valley Association for the purpose of carrying out flood-prevention and soil-conservation practices in the Floyd River Valley. Two projects have already complied with the requirements of the law and have already been organized in the Floyd Valley. They are the Plymouth watershed project in Plymouth County and the Nassau project in Sioux County, Iowa. There is the finest cooperation on all sides, and if the same kind of cooperation prevails in the future, it will only be a matter of a very few years before the Floyd River Valley will have a complete system of flood control. I do not know of anything more worthwhile that has ever been attempted in the Floyd River Valley. I strongly urge the passage of the bill we are now considering. It is a great step forward in the field of soil conservation and flood control.

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and that amendments may be in order at any point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request from the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That erosion, flood-water, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act, the following terms shall mean:

The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

"Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than 5,000 acre-feet of total capacity. A number of such subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire.

"Local organization"—any State, political subdivision thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out flood prevention and related activities.

SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organizations—

(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs; and

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

(1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this act; and

(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement.

SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation in carrying out the works of improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to participate in the installation of such works of improvement in accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That in participating in the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities for administering the overall national agricultural program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That, before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification therefor to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and recommendations at least 60 days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress through the President. The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above 60-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secre-

tary of Agriculture to the Congress through the President.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with other Federal and with States and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secretary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the planning of works or programs for such lands.

SEC. 7. The provisions of the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by that Department by the act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall not be affected by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 6, line 16, strike out the period and insert a comma and the following: "such sums to remain available until expended."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, all the Members will understand that this of necessity must be a continuing program. We on the Appropriations Subcommittee are placed in difficulties if all the money is not expended as of June 30 and the portion not expended is not permitted to continue into the next fiscal year. We are faced with that difficulty right now. I think it is estimated that about \$500,000 will be left available unexpended of the \$5 million that was appropriated last year. This simply makes as a matter of law authorization each year to continue whatever amounts may be available.

This is a very simple amendment. I hope it will be agreed to.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. As of this date, I believe that less than \$200,000 has been allocated and contracted for with the local communities.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As the gentleman knows, however, there will be considerable amounts allocated and expended this spring. Contracts are already in process of being let, but undoubtedly there will be some amounts not expended each June 30. I think it is very essential to have this little amendment in the bill so as to carry out the intent of the Congress in the annual appropriations which will be made.

Mr. HORAN. We must understand, I think, that actually we are entering into valid contracts with local people in these

cases, and it is a slow moving program at first at least, and we should provide that they will not be let down in this particular case.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the committee can see fit to do this, it will prevent much misunderstanding in the future. We all want this program to succeed and make a better America for the generations yet to come.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I compliment the chairman, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, of the subcommittee on agriculture appropriations and his committee for the foresight that they have shown to set this program in motion, and I also compliment the gentleman on offering his amendment to protect the integrity of the entire program. I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota very much. Mr. ANDRESEN has through the years worked consistently for a strong agriculture and is recognized among the great farm leaders of our times.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, the former Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. I certainly have no objections to the gentleman's amendment. I have no right to speak for the minority, but I would like to know the views of our chairman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would say to the gentleman from North Carolina that my subcommittee on appropriations has discussed this in committee, and we would appreciate it very much if this can be done.

Mr. HOPE. I will say to my friend, if the gentleman will yield, that with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] I too commend the subcommittee for its foresight and the action of its chairman in offering this amendment. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I thank the gentleman. May I say were it not for the help of a good many Members of the House on both sides, we would not have been able to put in the initial \$5 million and start this worthwhile program last year.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. HOEVEN. While bouquets are being thrown back and forth, I think the committee should know that the highest cooperation prevails between the legislative Committee on Agriculture and the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling the Department of Agriculture appropriations. We have much in common and have been able to work out our problems together in a very fine way.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am really gratified at the close cooperation which exists between the two committees dealing mainly with agriculture, the committee of which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] is chairman and my

Subcommittee on Appropriations. We have always worked very closely together.

Mr. Chairman, to illustrate the value of the Andersen-Hope watershed program, I will secure permission in the House to insert at this point an article appearing in the March 6 issue of that great farm periodical, the Farmer, published in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Harold Severson vividly explains the possibilities of what this program will do in the future.

The article is as follows:

FIFTY COMMUNITIES IN FLOOD CONTROL AREAS—FARMERS, TOWNSPEOPLE, AND TECHNICIANS JOIN TO CUT DAMAGE FROM RAM-PANT WATER

(By Harold Severson)

When a raging torrent floods into a man's farm and ruins his fields of corn and grain, he immediately becomes interested in flood-control measures.

Multiply that man by thousands of others—not only in Minnesota but in every State of the Union—and it is easy to understand why farmers and city people are seeking to hobble runaway rivers and creeks.

Uncontrolled floods hammer, smash, destroy. They hurt small farms and cause damage in villages, towns, and cities running into millions of dollars. The city housewife who finds 6 to 8 inches of mud in her home after a flood and the farmer who has lost his years' income when flood waters swept over his fields have a great deal in common.

FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE

For that reason, Congress has authorized a different approach to floods and the soil-erosion problem. Funds have been appropriated to set up 50 projects throughout the United States to handle this big job on a watershed basis.

Some of these watershed projects are relatively small—like the one in Fillmore County, Minn. Others are larger and more complex. Biggest of all is the watershed program for the Chippewa River and its tributaries and Hawk Creek in Swift, Chippewa, Renville, and Kandiyohi Counties, also in Minnesota. Approximately 2,400 square miles of land in the Chippewa project will be covered as compared with a 150-farm block of land in the east Willow Creek, undertaking in Fillmore County, southwestern Minnesota.

This program calls for a vast amount of planning and fieldwork. A high degree of cooperation will be required between farmers and technicians if it is to be carried to a successful completion.

Work on the two Minnesota projects started last fall after Congress approved the Andersen-Hope bill for the program. Up at Benson, Minn., a small force of technicians under the supervision of Lee Moore, area conservationist for the United States Soil Conservation Service is engaged in making surveys in order to complete a work plan for the huge project.

"The problem up here is somewhat different from that facing technicians in Fillmore County," Moore explains. "Down there, flash floods occur during storms of high intensity. Only one small watershed, the East Willow creek area, is involved. Up here, we're dealing with several streams including the Chippewa River and Mud Creek. The terrain here differs from that in Willow Creek. Our land is gently rolling with slower runoff and less possibility for supporting practices such as terracing and contour stripping. Nevertheless, that is what we need here."

MAY BUILD RESERVOIRS

Consulting engineers have urged creation of reservoirs to trap water before it pours into the Chippewa River and its tributaries and

into Mud Creek. Other flood-control measures will be terraces and contour strips that will hold the water and permit it to soak into the fields and pastures.

"We call this 'insoak'," Mr. Moore explains. "The more water we can get to soak into the ground, the less will empty into the creeks and rivers of this watershed. We think it will be one of our most effective methods of preventing floods. But here again we'll have to get the cooperation of individual farmers."

Sponsoring organization for the Mud Creek watershed project is the Swift County Soil Conservation District. Ruddy-faced, hard-driving John Riley, chairman of the district's board of supervisors, explains the organization has agreed to assume its share of responsibility for a watershed protection program in the Shakopee watershed.

"We need to use every device known to the Soil Conservation Service to increase infiltration," Mr. Riley emphasizes. "Storage basins are part of the answer. So are crop rotations, terraces and strip cropping. Otherwise, water pours down from the higher ground into the creeks and rivers and cause damaging floods."

DAMAGE WAS HEAVY IN 1953

Alfred I. Johnson of Benson, Minn., chairman of a flood control and water conservation association, claims floods last June damaged 26,000 acres of crop land with a potential average crop income of \$50 an acre. This would total \$1,300,000, according to Mr. Johnson's figures.

A representative serving in Minnesota's legislature for several terms, Mr. Johnson points out that damage hasn't been confined to farms alone. Virtually every basement in Benson, Kerkhoven, Murdock, and DeGraff was flooded. Merchants suffered heavy loss due to water-soaked merchandise. Streets were flooded, sewer mains broken and the sewage disposal plant in Benson left almost inoperative. In addition, taxpayers were hit by the need of repairing roads and bridges damaged by the flood waters.

Engineers point out that it takes more than ditches to handle the water dumped into the rivers and creeks after each heavy rainstorm. For example, south of Benson ditch No. 5 empties into a much smaller ditch—No. 12. No. 12 ditch empties into the Chippewa River. Unfortunately, these ditches are becoming choked with trees and brush and no longer do an adequate job of handling flood waters.

LOST CROP 2 YEARS

What this means to a farmer is explained by Christ Haugen, who, with his brother, Ed, operates a 240-acre farm.

"For 2 years in a row," he says, "a 40-acre field has been drowned out. We had this planted to soybeans and corn. Total loss both years."

Three other Haugen brothers—Albin, Marvin, and Henry—lost in the neighborhood of 100 acres of soybeans, corn, and grain as a result of floods.

Roland Price, a tenant farmer operating a 200-acre farm owned by Leslie Larson, of Benson, was hit hard, too.

"Water stood for a couple of months on Price's farm," Mr. Larson said. "Second year in a row for him, too."

Ernie Young, another farmer operating in that section, had more than 125 acres under water.

"It hurts—especially when you're hit 2 years in a row," Mr. Larson declares. "Our ditches are getting plugged with these fast-growing willows. There's too much mud and slush in them. Water that used to go out in 24 hours after a flood now stays on the field for much of a summer. We need flood-control measures—badly."

Down in Fillmore County, the flood damage concerns townspeople as well as rural people.

Tall, conservative-minded W. A. Garratt, vice president and cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Preston, points out that sheet erosion is a major problem of the watershed. Gullying also has caused heavy damage.

To emphasize the importance of the watershed project, Mr. Garratt ordered a map prepared to show the area covered by the program. This was shown in a conservation booth sponsored by the bank at the recent Fillmore County fair. It then was displayed in the bank lobby.

"Merchants and professional people have a stake in this project," Mr. Garratt points out. "When a farmer's income is slashed because the best part of his soil is washed away, merchants in a farming community like Preston are affected. Gully erosion has damaged farmland heavily. Many natural watercourses cannot be crossed with farm machinery. A number of the gullies are 3 to 6 feet deep with a steep gradient."

HITS RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

"These things reduce crop yields," Mr. Garratt declares. "And when crop yields are hurt, it hits the merchants and professional people where it hurts—in the pocketbook."

The East Willow Creek area often is subjected to flooding rainstorms that deluge the fields and pastures. The storms usually do not last very long but the rain comes sluicing down, causing rapid runoff and serious soil losses. Flash floods occur during these high-intensity storms and are responsible for flooding of East Willow Creek. These floods usually occur during the early portion of the growing season. For this reason, farmers grow corn on a major portion of the bottomland and keep the remainder of their farms in pasture.

East Willow Creek itself is nothing remarkable. It is a narrow, extremely crooked stream. The channel is 6 to 10 feet deep and seldom more than 30 feet wide from bank to bank.

"You can see the extent of erosion by watching the creek after a heavy spring or summer rain," Mr. Garratt says. "Then the creek is so muddy it looks like all the soil is being floated away."

Engineers estimate that on the upland, sheet erosion is removing an average of 280,000 tons of topsoil annually. Gully erosion is damaging approximately 12 acres each year. Over a 10-year period, that means the equivalent of a 120-acre farm is lost. Erosion on bottomland includes stream-bank erosion and flood-bank scouring.

SEE REMEDY IN 5 YEARS

Five years from now—provided all the farmers in the East Willow watershed sign up for the project—flash floods along this creek will be a thing of the past.

Willow Creek will run crystal clear after a drenching thunderstorm.

The soil will stay in place even though the rain is pouring down.

And, most important of all, yields of grain and corn will be increased.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE: On page 5, line 1, strike out the colon and insert the following: "and shall come into agreement with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives with respect to such plan."

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will do nothing other than

require the Department of Agriculture to return these projects to the House and Senate committees and leave some degree of supervision in the hands of the House and Senate. The wording is taken from the National Defense Act.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I favor the gentleman's amendment and I think it is an excellent idea that after the men in the bureaus have gone over the projects, they should present them to the legislative committees, as is proposed in the gentleman's amendment, and I urge the adoption of the amendment in the interest of conservation.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. HOPE. I, like my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota, am in accord with the purpose of the amendment. However, the gentleman from Texas may recall that when a similar bill went down to the Bureau of the Budget for a report the question was raised about a similar provision and we were told that such a similar provision in other previous acts had been held unconstitutional by the Attorney General and two bills had been vetoed which contained provisions of this type. Now, I do not know that the language which the gentleman suggests would necessarily be held unconstitutional by the Attorney General.

I would like to leave the matter this way, as far as I am concerned—I am not speaking for any other member of the committee, but as far as I am concerned I would be willing to have the Committee of the Whole adopt the amendment and take it to conference. In the meantime, perhaps we can get in touch with the Bureau of the Budget and see what they have to say about this particular form of amendment which the gentleman has submitted.

Mr. POAGE. I think the gentleman's suggestion is a sound one. None of us wants to jeopardize the validity of the bill. If we can be shown that it does, obviously we will drop it out when we go to conference. But, of course, I do not feel there is anything unconstitutional about the proposal. I know it is the identical wording under which the Armed Services Committee now operates, and I can see no reason why it should not be applicable here. It will give us greater congressional interest in this program if we have this in here, and I believe we need to maintain congressional interest over a period, if we are going to make this program a success.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Alabama: On page 4, line 9, after the word "improvement", insert a comma and add the

following: "in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the additional language to that section would insure that the works of maintenance and improvements on these projects will be prosecuted in accordance with the authorization of the Congress. That is all the amendment does. It gives that assurance that the Secretary shall have that supervisory control of the project.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. The distinguished gentleman from Alabama, whom I regard as very high authority on legislation relating to flood control and water conservation, and whose committee conducted a very noteworthy hearing a few years ago on this subject, spoke to me about this amendment. It seems to me it strengthens the bill, and I hope it will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CANFIELD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 454, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The Committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time; and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier this afternoon and include a magazine article relating to this program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

REVISING THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HALLECK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 473, Rept. No. 1346), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8300) to revise the internal revenue laws of the United States, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 7 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, and said amendments shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means may be offered to any section of the bill at the conclusion of the general debate, but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

ADDITIONAL MESSENGERS FOR OFFICE OF POSTMASTER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 474) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation for the employment of three additional messengers, Office of the Postmaster, at the basic salary rate of \$1,940 per annum each.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MARCH 15

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, the program for next week will be as follows:

Monday we will call the Consent Calendar. That will be followed by general debate on the bill H. R. 8367, the civil functions War Department appropriation bill.

Tuesday we will call the Private Calendar and continue consideration of the appropriation bill, reading it for amendment under the 5-minute rule. I trust it can be disposed of by early afternoon because we are to have a conference of the Republican Members after the adjournment on Tuesday.

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6788

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to
6 the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that
7 the Federal Government should cooperate with States and
8 their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation dis-
9 tricts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local
10 public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages

1 and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization,
2 and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protect-
3 ing the Nation's land and water resources.

4 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
5 shall mean:

6 The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
7 United States.

8 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
9 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
10 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
11 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
12 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
13 acres and not including any single structure which provides
14 more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. A num-
15 ber of such subwatersheds when they are component parts
16 of a larger watershed may be planned together when the
17 local sponsoring organizations so desire.

18 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
19 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
20 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
21 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
22 prevention and related activities.

23 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing
24 and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secre-
25 tary is authorized, upon application of local organizations—

(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs; and

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

(1) furnish without cost to the Federal Government all easements and rights-of-way needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary

1 to be equitable in consideration of anticipation benefits
2 from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the
3 construction cost for providing any capacity in struc-
4 tures for purposes other than flood prevention and
5 features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal
6 Government under the provisions of this Act; and

7 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
8 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
9 such works of improvement, in accordance with regula-
10 tions presented by the Secretary of Agriculture.

11 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
12 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
13 provement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood
14 prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs,
15 and the local organization has met the requirements for
16 participation in carrying out the works of improvement as
17 set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to partici-
18 pate in the installation of such works of improvement in ac-
19 cordance with the plan: *Provided*, That in participating in
20 the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary,
21 as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities
22 for administering the overall national agricultural program,
23 shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provi-
24 sions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, before such instal-
25 lation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secre-

1 tary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification
2 therefor to the Congress through the President and shall come
3 into agreement with the Committee on Agriculture and For-
4 estry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the
5 House of Representatives with respect to such plan: *Provided*
6 *further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation
7 or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands
8 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or
9 (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater de-
10 tention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the
11 Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his
12 views and recommendations at least 60 days prior to trans-
13 mission of the plan to the Congress through the President.
14 The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the
15 Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the
16 Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above
17 60-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the
18 Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the Presi-
19 dent.

20 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with
21 other Federal and with States and local agencies to make
22 investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and
23 other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-
24 nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secre-
25 tary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under

1 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secre-
2 tary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the
3 Secretary of Agriculture in the planning of works or
4 programs for such lands.

5 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936
6 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
7 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
8 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary
9 examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improve-
10 ment for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion
11 prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways
12 are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority of the
13 Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secre-
14 tary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and
15 waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized
16 to be carried out by that Department by the Act of Decem-
17 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall not be
18 affected by the provisions of this section.

19 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
21 of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 5, 1954
For actions of May 4, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 81

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to use CCC seeds on forest lands, etc., and increase excess-tobacco penalty. Senate discussed bill to earmark Sec. 32 funds for fish, etc. Rep. D'Ewart introduced and discussed bill to transfer extension work among Indians to USDA, etc.

SENATE

1. CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 2987, to provide for use of surplus seeds on Federal lands (p. 5604). The bill directs CCC to transfer not to exceed the following amounts of hay and pasture seeds: To Forest Service, 485,000 pounds; to Fish and Wildlife Service, 163,000 pounds; and to Bureau of Land Management, 252,000 pounds. It authorizes appropriation of \$95,000 for the Forest Service (and other amounts for the other agencies involved) to defray costs of transporting and seeding. As amended in committee, the bill authorizes appropriations to reimburse CCC for the seeds.
2. TOBACCO QUOTAS. Passed without amendment S. 3050, to increase the penalty on the marketing of tobacco in excess of the farm marketing quota from 40% to 50% of the average market price during the preceding marketing year (p. 5605).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. R. 8377, authorizing additional appropriations for Army flood control in the Columbia River Basin (pp. 5602-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. HOMESTEADING. Passed as reported S. 1823, to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during the Korean conflict (pp. 5605-6).
5. SURPLUS FISH. Discussed and passed over S. 2802, to earmark Sec. 32 funds for publicity, research, etc., regarding fish and related products (pp. 5622-3).
6. RECLAMATION. Received the Interior Department report on the Dalton Gardens project, Idaho (p. 5592).
7. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of this project (pp. 5598-9).

8. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Martin inserted a newspaper article commending Herbert Hoover's appeal for economy in Government expenditures (p. 5599).

HOUSE

9. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of H. R. 8602, his bill to provide for farm loans for soil conservation practices, and H. R. 6788, the Hope watershed bill (p. 5640).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT. H. R. 8981, by Rep. Angell, "to provide for further beneficial development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin"; to Public Works Committee (p. 5649).
11. EXTENSION WORK. H. R. 8982, by Rep. D'Ewart, to transfer agricultural extension work among the Indians from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Extension Services of USDA and the States; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 5649). Remarks of author (p. A3237).
12. SEED. H. R. 8985, by Rep. Harrison, Nebr., "to amend the Federal Seed Act"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5649).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 8986, by Rep. Mills, and H. R. 8989, by Rep. Trimble, to authorize modification of the general plan for the comprehensive development of the White River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development, for the control of floods, etc.; to Public Works Committee (pp. 5649-50).
14. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8988, by Rep. Small, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to encourage the voluntary retirement of personnel whose effectiveness may be impaired through age and accompanying infirmities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5650).
H. R. 8990, by Rep. Withrow, to provide a minimum rate of additional pay for night work performed by wage-board employees of the U. S.; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5650).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., inserted a Fort Worth Press article containing excerpts from essays submitted by high school students participating in a contest sponsored by that paper on soil conservation, the prize-winning essay, and a newspaper article outlining the work that went into winning the Tex. championship for soil conservation work by the Dalworth Soil Conservation District (pp. A3216-7, A3223, A3233-4).
16. PRICE SUPPORTS; EXPENDITURES; ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Byrd inserted the results of a poll of his constituents indicating that they favored price supports on basic farm products and the St. Lawrence seaway and that they opposed increasing the debt limit (p. A3219).
17. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Newspaper editorials, etc., on this project (pp. A3220-1, A3225-7, A3248-9).
18. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Bosch inserted National Ass'n of Pro America resolutions favoring removal of policy-making positions from civil service and opposing an increase in the debt limit (p. A3221).

2. Meet each year for a simple memorial service.

Through the efforts of Mr. A. E. Lamison, father of Jack E. Lamison, a Navy chapel in Washington, D. C. was made available for the memorial service and meeting. The suggested service was beautifully carried out by Lt. Comdr. Merlin A. Ditmer, Jr. CHC, United States Naval Reserve. The business meeting was then called to order by Commander Brennan who appointed Mrs. James Evans of Steubenville, Ohio, the recording secretary of the meeting. It was unanimously voted to form the society to be composed of survivors, relatives, and friends of the men lost aboard the *Hobson*. A suggested constitution and bylaws was adopted and the following officers elected:

Comdr. Edward P. Brennan, executive secretary; Theodore Gould, executive committee; Mrs. Marlene Moss, executive committee; Lt. (Jg.) D. E. Cummings, United States Naval Reserve, executive committee, Herman L. Duke, treasurer.

A suitable memorial site was discussed. Inquiries had revealed that regulations governing national cemeteries prohibited the erection of a Hobson Memorial in the cemetery at Arlington, Va. An invitation extended to the group by the Honorable William McG. Morrison, mayor of Charleston, S. C., through Mr. William D. Huff, his personal representative, that the memorial be erected in his city was considered and gratefully accepted. A buffet supper at the Hotel Raleigh followed the meeting giving the members an opportunity to meet one another and exchange ideas.

At this time, the executive committee held its first meeting electing Mr. Theodore Gould, of Baltimore, Md., chairman, and discussing fund-raising measures. In a few weeks, a pamphlet was printed and given a trial run by Mr. Gould. It proved successful enough to be adopted as the fund-raising vehicle. Twenty-eight thousand pamphlets were printed and distributed during the full scale campaign which was launched in August 1953. The goal was to have sufficient funds realized by October 21 for the executive and selection committee to be in position to consider submitted plans and award contracts. In the meantime, members were urged to submit ideas, publicize the project and solicit bids and designs. Sculptors, architects, and specialists in memorials were invited to compete.

On October 31, the executive and selection committee met in Baltimore, Md., to consider the designs submitted and to receive the treasurer's report. Of the designs submitted, none exactly suited the majority of the committee, but, from the discussions within the committee, a fairly clear composite design emerged. Commander Brennan was requested to have the ideas incorporated into a workable design to be drawn up by the American Institute of Commemorative Art in New York City. This was done and modified design, with a few minor changes, was subsequently approved.

Realizing that not even so perfect an architectural achievement as the Taj Mahal itself would adequately express our affection for the boys we humbly memorialize, let us pray that the spirit which inspired this tribute and caused it to be erected will glow above and beyond the confines of White Point Gardens into eternity. The U. S. S. *Hobson* Memorial Society, having accomplished its first purpose, will now carry on the second—to honor each year the memory of the 176 valiant young men who on April 26, 1952, went down with their ship, the U. S. S. *Hobson* (DMS-26).

CAPTAIN DREITH'S ADDRESS

We assemble here today to pay fitting tribute to some of the fairest flowers of the land, plucked by an unseen hand at that moment when they gave greatest promise of

strength and beauty still unfulfilled. Time has only eased, but not erased, nor ever will, the pain which you still feel and the burden of sorrow which you will continue to bear as long as memory endures. Whereas I cannot and do not hope to relieve you of that pain or remove that burden, nor, may I add, would I want to if I could, perhaps I can share with you some thoughts which, while not mine, since they are as old as time, may serve to make the pain endurable and the burden lighter. The question which all of you asked at the time of the tragedy was: Why? Why, during a normal peacetime training maneuver did my brother, my son, my husband, or my father have to lose his life in such a manner as to make it seem of little consequence either to me or to posterity? I am sure that question will continue to plague you until eternity itself shall provide the answer. But perhaps it may not trouble quite as insistently or quite as emphatically as a result of our gathering today.

It has been both the tragedy and the glory of man that nothing truly worthwhile in the development, attainment, and preservation of his noblest heritage is accomplished without great, and sometimes seemingly needless, sacrifice. It is man's great tragedy that his blessings must be dearly bought. It is his glory that he is permitted to give his all for something beyond price. This is true in many fields of human endeavor. The goals sought, and oftentimes won, are set amongst the stars, and like the stars, continue to shed their radiance upon the generations that follow. We have examples of it in the philanthropist. He gives not only of his substance, but of himself, in alleviating the sufferings and hardships of the unfortunates of this world. From the refuse heaps of humanity, an occasional flower blooms in the person of one who, having been given an opportunity to develop his greatest potentialities, in turn devotes them to the service of his fellow men.

The man of medicine in his constant struggle against invisible microbes courts death, and frequently finds it, in an effort to discover another drug which by destroying the destroyers will lengthen, beautify and strengthen human life. A nurse, dedicated to the services of humanity, deliberately exposed herself to dread yellow fever, and succumbed, but you and I are relatively immune to this once fearful scourge of humanity. A mother spends sleepless nights following arduous days giving not only of her physical energy but of her spirit and soul to nurture life and health in the stricken body of her afflicted child. Dramatic sacrifices are made upon the field of battle that a way of life, without which life itself would not be worthwhile, may endure. Had these, our shipmates, given their lives on a flaming field of battle or had their ship gone down in heroic combat with an enemy, you and I would accept their sacrifice in the spirit in which it was made; with deep sorrow, with regret because of the necessity of it, but with a certain degree of understanding. I must remind you, however, that as much as America owes to those who lie in the Flanders' Fields throughout the world and at the bottom of the seven seas, she owes an equally great debt, perhaps greater, to those who lie in comparable fields because they sought the welfare of their country and of her people in manning her ramparts and serving their fellowmen. Theirs is a greater devotion and courage since it was not accompanied by the fanfare of martial music nor the emotional incentive of a very real and desperate conflict for personal as well as national survival. Great nations have made greater demands upon their people in times of comparative peace than in times of actual conflict. Heroes die for their country; patriots live for theirs. The men of the U. S. S. *Hobson* did both. So we assemble here today in sacred memory and reverent devotion

to young men who dedicated their lives to the service of their country and in so doing, paid the last full measure of devotion. Even as the church draws her strength from the blood of the martyrs, so the nation must draw her strength from the lives of her sons and daughters who willingly give themselves to her and the service of humanity, to her defense and the defense of the rights and dignity of man, to her honor in upholding the principles without which she becomes merely a geographical entity and her colors become merely a flag instead of Old Glory.

Now may I say just a few words to each of you personally, speaking solely as a Christian minister. Be assured that He who was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities is not unmindful of your sorrow. Even as He bore all griefs upon the cross of Calvary so now He would share your burden. He knows, He understands, and in time, He will reveal. If you will only dare to believe, you will find that His love still shines through the gloom and points you to the skies.

You have very fittingly determined that the devotion of your loved ones should not die with their memories. The monument which you have erected, will alert posterity for ages to come to the very real debt of gratitude we owe to those who have gone before. And if this monument will serve but a very minute portion of that which we hope, and I am confident it will, 176 men shall for ages to come inspire the love, the devotion and the gratitude of all who may be privileged to call themselves Americans. So here they remain, still manning their ship at the bottom of the sea, but manning also the minds and the hearts of all who shall be made aware of their sacrifice by this fitting monument to the tragedy and the glory that was theirs. Long after our lights are extinguished their sacrifice shall light the paths of men to selfless dedication to duty, to country and to humanity through the U. S. S. *Hobson* memorial monument. We salute you who have served better than you know; missed, mourned, and honored by we who are ever your debtors.

This, the U. S. S. *Hobson* Memorial Monument, is more than lifeless mass of stone and metal artistically designed and created. It is an emblem of affection which has grown from human hearts; a guiding beacon pointing to the skies; a clarion call to dedication. Until heavens morning breaks and earth's vain shadows flee, it shall symbolize honor, service, and that greater love, "that a man lay down his life for his friends."

To the glory of God and in abiding memory of 176 valiant young men of the United States Navy who made the supreme sacrifice in the service of our country, we dedicate ourselves and the U. S. S. *Hobson* Memorial. God bless us. Amen.

ADM. HARRY SANDERS' ADDRESS

Parents, widows, children, and loved ones of the ship's company of the U. S. S. *Hobson*, we have gathered here today to pay our deep and humble respect to the gallant officers and men who gave their lives to their country on the fateful night of April 26, 1952. What we say here is of no importance. What is of importance is the profound realization in our hearts that these men, while engaged in essential operations to keep the Navy fit for war at sea, gave their lives that this Nation might keep its precious heritage of freedom and honor in this troubled world.

The circumstances of the collision between the huge aircraft carrier *Wasp* and the destroyer-minesweeper *Hobson* are well known. These two ships were engaged in a training exercise at night in the middle of the Atlantic, together with other combatant vessels. The sea was moderate and the night was clear, but it was very dark. The ships were maneuvering at high speed, about 27

knots. The *Wasp*, of nearly 40,000 tons displacement, was executing a turn of nearly 180° and the *Hobson* was maneuvering to maintain her same position relative to the *Wasp*. All ships were, of course, completely darkened, which condition is a primary requisite for ships at sea during wartime and when training for war. No one who has not been with naval vessels maneuvering at night at high speed with all lights blacked out, who has not felt the tremendous momentum of 40,000 tons of steel hurtling at high speed through the black night, who does not realize the use of radar and the tenseness and quick thinking which are a routine part of such operations, can visualize the awful majesty, the tremendous military power, and the superb seamanship which characterize operations of this nature.

I have heard the question, "Is it necessary that these huge ships shall engage in high-speed maneuvers at close quarters at night and completely blacked out?" Such operations are, of course, essential in war and are frequently a matter of nightly occurrence. The Navy must be proficient in such operations if it is to carry out the ordinary necessities of war at sea. The safety of ships and their crews depends upon how well they are trained to carry out these normal war operations. The Navy, as well as the Army and the Air Force, knows that to prepare for war we must train in peace, and that this training must be realistic. Great effort is made to attain the maximum degree of safety consistent with obtaining the necessary training. There is inevitably an element of risk in all military training and everybody in uniform knows that these risks are always present. They know that eternal vigilance is required to keep the risks within acceptable limits and they accept these hazards as a part of their daily duty. The only military forces which can go into battle without disastrous casualties are those forces which through long and arduous and realistic training have prepared themselves for the greater risks of war.

It must also be remembered that at the time of the *Hobson* loss, the United States was engaged in a war with the Communist aggressors in Korea. At the time of the loss of the *Hobson*, the land battle in Korea was active, about 12 allied planes had been lost behind the enemy lines within the week, and naval vessels pounding enemy troops and positions on the beach suffered casualties. It has been recently announced that United States casualties in the Korean war exceeded 142,000, with over 33,000 killed in action.

Throughout the Korean war units of the Atlantic Fleet, mainly battleships and destroyers, were dispatched to the Pacific to participate in the Korean war. The Navy carriers in Korean waters with the supporting cruisers and destroyers constituted Task Force 77, whose aircraft ranged over north-east Korea, destroying railroads, munitions trucks, enemy supply dumps, and encampments. These same carrier aircraft blasted the dams of the huge power plants close to the Yalu River and they also provided daily close air support for the troops along the battle line. The routine nightly maneuvers of Task Force 77 in carrying out these widespread air operations over Korea were very much like the maneuvers in which the *Wasp* and the *Hobson* were engaged.

No words and no ceremonies can assuage the grief in the hearts of mothers and fathers, wives, and children, and all the loved ones of the heroic dead of the *Hobson*. There is much comfort, however, to be found in the fact that these brave men did not die in vain. These men were directly engaged in preparing themselves, in preparing their ships, and in preparing the United States Navy to maintain our precious heritage of freedom which was at the very time challenged in combat by strong and well-trained

Communist forces. The fact that the training operations were conducted in an area remote from the war zone does not detract from the supreme sacrifice which they made. To us who are left they have pointed out anew that no man can have a higher calling than to serve his country, and that he who gives his life for his country has made the supreme sacrifice for his loved ones, his country, and his God.

(Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to include as a part of his address extraneous matter.)

WATERSHED TREATMENT

(Mr. MILLER of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of the *Topeka Daily Capital* carried an Associated Press dispatch which is of great interest to all the people of the United States, and especially those of the Missouri Valley which is subject to great extremes of flood and drought. Following the disastrous flood of July 1951, great interest has been taken in the question as to how best to minimize or prevent damage from excessive rainfall. There have been 2 schools of thought, 1 to build dams on river channels with reduced outlets to prevent flood damage below. This, along with levees, channel improvement was championed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The other school of thought is to begin on the land where the rain falls and slow down the runoff by means of terraces, waterways, and smaller detention dams on the farms, to be supplemented by larger detention dams where necessary to prevent flooding on the tributaries leading into the river channels.

In the past 2 years this latter program has been completed on a part of the Sandstone Creek area of the Washita River, Okla. Recently two heavy rainfalls on this watershed have furnished the long-awaited opportunity to observe how effective these measures can prove to be. Speaking of this observation and experience Mr. L. L. Males, banker of Cheyenne, Okla., made the following remarks:

We are greatly elated because the agriculture flood-control project worked 100 percent.

He further stated:

The latest rains proved that when all the subwatersheds are treated in the upstream manner, there should be no worry about floods along the main rivers.

If it will work on the Sandstone in Oklahoma, it will work on Walnut Creek in Kansas, on the Nemaha in Nebraska, on any watershed in the Missouri Valley that needs flood prevention measures.

What we now need is the go-ahead sign in the way of the passage of such a bill as H. R. 8602—introduced by myself, by the way—providing loans to farmers for conservation purposes, and passage by the other body of H. R. 6788 providing for flood-control dams on the larger streams. The passage of these bills will make it both possible and prac-

ticable to save our soil and prevent floods in one comprehensive, integrated program, a program that will redound to the welfare of all the people for all time. The Associated Press dispatch follows:

Soil conservationists hailed the success of upstream flood-control projects in western Oklahoma after they received a severe test from drought-breaking rains last week.

L. L. Males, a banker at Cheyenne and a leader in conservation said Saturday he was elated over the way the small detention reservoirs and other conservation measures upstream from the Washita River had held back the waters.

"We are greatly elated because the agriculture flood-control project worked 100 percent," Males said. "Rainfall on the Sandstone Creek area went as high as 3.66 inches within a few hours. This was preceded 2 days before by 2 inches making a total of about 5.66 inches in places.

"Sandstone, Kiowa, and Beaver Dam creeks have the Soil Conservation Service program, and not one of the structures overflowed the spillways."

The projects, which are side by side empty into the Washita and consist of small detention reservoirs, gully plugs and contour conservation treatment including terraces, regrassing, and contour furrowing.

A 10-inch cloudburst also fell west of the Sandstone area at the top of the Washita watershed and Males said this area was not treated by the SCS program. He pointed out this produced the rapid runoff with some flooding downstream.

"But the Sandstone-Kiowa-Beaver Dam project took the load off the flood," Males pointed out. "If those projects has not been there, this year's flood would have been worse than that of 1934, which centered on Sandstone."

The 1934 flood was what was termed a 100-year flood because of its volume and intensity.

Soil conservation officials said that four other projects in the Washita program—West Oil Creek, Upper Barnitz Creek, Cloud Creek and Mill Creek—also had severe tests since the projects got under way in 1949.

The officials said the latest rains proved that when all the subwatersheds are treated in the upstream manner, there should be no worry about floods along the main rivers.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZED PIPELINES SERVE ONLY TO CREATE FURTHER DISPLACEMENT OF AMERICA'S MINE WORKERS AND RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

(Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, the Petroleum Administration for Defense, which was abolished May 1 and whose remaining functions were transferred to the Interior Department's Division of Oil and Gas, is scheduled to issue a report on the emergency movement of crude oil from the gulf to the east coast. While it has already been proved conclusively that there are adequate existing facilities for serving the needs of the east coast even under all-out wartime conditions, the study now being made by PAD contains implications of such inherent importance that I feel the matter should be brought to the attention of the Congress.

The idea of a superinch pipeline to the Atlantic seaboard originated in the National Security Council, and it re-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed water-facilities loans bill. Senate passed bill approving Southeastern Forest-Fire Protection Compact. House subcommittee voted to report surplus-fish bill. Sen. Carlson introduced and discussed bill to provide life insurance for Government employees. Sen. Johnston introduced and discussed bill to require Federal agencies to obey State laws on butter-fat content.

SENATE

1. WATER-FACILITIES LOANS. Passed as reported S. 3137, to amend the Water Facilities Act(pp. 6616-19). Sen. Aiken explained the bill as follows:

"The Water Facilities Act now is applicable only to the arid and semiarid areas of the United States. The pending bill would make that act applicable to the entire United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

"At present Government financial assistance is limited to \$100,000 for any one project. The bill would replace that limitation with a limitation upon the amount of indebtedness which any one debtor may have outstanding at any one time. In the case of an individual, the limitation would be \$25,000; in the case of a corporation or agency, it would be \$250,000...

"...the committee amendment provides for insurance of private loans. At present, the Secretary of Agriculture makes only direct loans, using the funds appropriated for that purpose. Under the amendment, not to exceed \$25 million of loans could be insured in any one year. In insuring the loans, the Secretary would utilize the fund created by title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act"

2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 2786, approving the Southeastern Interstate Forest-Fire Protection Compact (pp. 6619-20).

3. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 2512, to amend the Small Tracts Act so as to permit greater use of the public domain by individuals (pp. 6626-7).

4. HOLIDAY. Passed without amendment H. R. 7786, to change the name of Armistice Day to "Veterans' Day" (p. 6616). This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. EGG MARKETING. Passed as reported S. 2661, to regulate the sale of shell eggs in D. C. (p. 6625).

6. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee announced that it will order reported H. R. 7839, the housing bill, on May 27, and will file a report on June 3 (p. D574). This bill includes a provision continuing the rural-housing loan program.
7. FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 8367, the Army civil functions appropriation bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 6633).
8. SOIL CONSERVATION. In reporting H. R. 6788 (the Hope-Aiken watershed bill) to the full Agriculture and Forestry Committee, the subcommittee recommended a number of amendments. File copies of a "committee print", showing these amendments, are available for lending purposes from the Legislative Reporting Staff, Ext. 4654.

HOUSE

9. FISHERY PRODUCTS. A subcommittee voted to report to the full Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee S. 2802, to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for publicity, education, and research on fish and related products (p. D576).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. LIVESTOCK INSPECTION. S. 3504, by Sen. Bowring, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act with respect to the charging of brand inspection fees; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6605).
11. RECLAMATION. S. 3505, by Sen. Anderson, to amend the act of 1950 relating to construction of the Vermejo reclamation project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6605).
12. PERSONNEL. S. 3507, by Sen. Carlson, to authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 6605). Remarks of author (p. 6605).
13. DAIRY INDUSTRY. S. 3508, by Sen. Johnston, to require milk utilized by Federal agencies to meet State requirements with respect to butterfat content; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 6605). Remarks of author (p. 6634).
14. FISHERY PRODUCTS. H. R. 9249, by Rep. Norblad, "to further encourage the distribution of fishery products"; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (p. 6648).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gubser discussing the use of Mexican farm laborers, stating that local labor will be given first chance at any job they are willing and able to perform, and including a newspaper article stating the need for 500 strawberry pickers in Calif. (p. A3774).
16. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., favoring H. R. 4449, authorizing the upper Colo. project (pp. A3775-6).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Engle favoring the Trinity River project, Calif., and including a newspaper article on the shortage of water in the San Joaquin Valley (p. A3788).
17. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Angell inserted a newspaper article discussing the Army flood-control plan for the Columbia River (pp. A3776-7).

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

MAY 22, 1954

Calendar No.

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6788

[Report No.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY , 1954

Reported by Mr. -----, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to
6 the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that
7 the Federal Government should cooperate with States and

1 their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation dis-
2 tricts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local
3 public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages
4 and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization,
5 and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protect-
6 ing the Nation's land and water resources.

7 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
8 shall mean:

9 The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
10 United States.

11 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
12 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
13 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
14 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
15 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
16 acres and not including any single structure which provides
17 more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. A num-
18 ber of such subwatersheds when they are component parts
19 of a larger watershed may be planned together when the
20 local sponsoring organizations so desire.

21 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
22 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
23 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
24 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood

1 ~~prevention and related activities out, maintain and operate~~
2 *the works of improvement.*

3 SEC. 3. In order to assist *State and* local organizations in
4 preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement,
5 the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organi-
6 zations *if such application has been reviewed and approved*
7 *by the State agency having supervisory responsibility over*
8 *programs provided for in this Act, or by the Governor if*
9 *there is no State agency having such responsibility—*

10 (1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as
11 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improve-
12 ment;

13 (2) to make such studies as may be necessary for
14 determining the physical and economic soundness of
15 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
16 tion as to whether benefits exceed costs;

17 (3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with
18 and to furnish financial and other assistance to local
19 organizations: *Provided, That, for the land-treatment*
20 *measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the*
21 *rate of assistance for similar practices under existing*
22 *national programs; programs: Provided further, That*
23 *nonfederal contributions for engineering structures*
24 *shall be at least 50 per centum of the total cost (not in-*

1 cluding operation and maintenance) of such structures
 2 as estimated by the Secretary at the time the application
 3 is approved and pursuant to such regulations as the
 4 Secretary may prescribe, with appropriate adjustment
 5 in those instances where federally owned lands are in-
 6 cluded in or benefited by the project; and

7 (4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of
 8 other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of
 9 this section.

10 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
 11 providing Federal assistance *for the installation of works of*
 12 *improvement* that local organizations shall—

13 (1) ~~furnish without cost to the Federal Govern-~~
 14 ~~ment all easements and rights-of-way~~ *acquire such land,*
 15 *easements, or rights-of-way as will be needed in connec-*
 16 *tion with works of improvement installed with Federal*
 17 *assistance;*

18 (2) assume such proportionate share of the cost
 19 of installing any works of improvement involving Fed-
 20 eral assistance as may be determined by the Secretary
 21 to be equitable in consideration of ~~anticipation~~ *antici-*
 22 *pated* benefits from such improvements: *Provided, That*
 23 no part of the construction cost for providing any
 24 capacity in structures for purposes other than flood
 25 prevention and features related thereto shall be borne

by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act; and

(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement, in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of ~~Agriculture~~. *Agriculture*;

(4) *acquire, or provide assurance that landowners have acquired, such water rights, pursuant to State law, as may be needed in the installation and operation of the work of improvement; and*

(5) *obtain agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance.*

SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary, *the appropriate State agency*, and the interested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the ~~flood prevention and soil con-~~ *benefits exceed their benefits exceed the costs*, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation in carrying out the works of improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to ~~participate~~

1 ~~in the installation of such works of improvement in accord-~~
2 ~~ance with the plan~~ assist such local organizations in develop-
3 ing specifications, in preparing contracts for construction,
4 and to otherwise aid the local organization to undertake the
5 works of improvement pursuant to the agreement between
6 the Secretary and the local organization under the provi-
7 sions of section 3 of this Act: *Provided*, That in participat-
8 ing in the installation of such works of improvement the
9 Secretary, as far as practicable and consistent with his
10 responsibilities for administering the overall national agri-
11 cultural program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon
12 him by the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That,
13 at least 45 days (counting only days occurring during any
14 regular or special sessions of the Congress) before such
15 installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the
16 Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justifica-
17 tion therefor to the Congress through the President ~~and shall~~
18 ~~come into agreement with the Committee on Agriculture and~~
19 ~~Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of~~
20 ~~the House of Representatives with respect to such plan:~~
21 *Provided further*, That any such plan (a) which includes
22 reclamation or irrigation works or which affects public or
23 other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the
24 Interior, or (b) which includes Federal assistance for flood-
25 water detention structures, shall be submitted to the Secre-

1 tary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respec-
2 tively, for his views and recommendations at least ~~60~~ 90
3 days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress
4 through the President. The views and recommendations of
5 the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army,
6 if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the ex-
7 piration of the above ~~60~~-90-day period, shall accompany the
8 plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Con-
9 gress through the President: *Provided further, That prior*
10 *to entering into any agreement under section 3 of this Act to*
11 *assist in the construction of any works of improvement which*
12 *include any structure providing a total capacity of 1,000*
13 *acre-feet or more, the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult*
14 *with the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the*
15 *Interior concerning the details of such structure, and if,*
16 *within six months after being so consulted, the Secretary of*
17 *the Army determines and advises the Secretary of Agricul-*
18 *ture that such structure will materially affect any Federal*
19 *flood control or navigation project constructed or authorized*
20 *to be constructed, or the Secretary of the Interior determines*
21 *and advises the Secretary of Agriculture that such structure*
22 *will materially affect any Federal reclamation project con-*
23 *structed or authorized to be constructed, assistance in the*
24 *construction of such structure shall not be furnished unless*
25 *the Secretary of the Army, or the Secretary of the Interior,*

1 *as the case may be, within such six months concurs in the*
2 *desirability, design, and plan of operation of such structure:*
3 *Provided further, That, prior to any Federal participation in*
4 *the works of improvement under this Act, the President shall*
5 *issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or*
6 *desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, and to assure*
7 *the coordination of the work authorized under this Act and*
8 *related work of other agencies including the Department of*
9 *the Interior and the Department of the Army.*

10 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with
11 other Federal and with States and local agencies to make
12 investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and
13 other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-
14 nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secre-
15 tary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under
16 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secre-
17 tary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the
18 Secretary of Agriculture in the planning of works or
19 programs for such lands.

20 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936
21 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
22 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
23 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary
24 examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improve-
25 ment for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion

1 prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways
2 are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That (a) the authority of the
3 Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secre-
4 tary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and
5 waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized
6 to be carried out by that Department by the Act of Decem-
7 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the
8 authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emer-
9 gency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion pre-
10 vention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of
11 June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216
12 of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be
13 affected by the provisions of this section.

14 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
16 of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.

17 SEC. 9. *This Act may be cited as the "Watershed Pro-*
18 *tection Act"*.

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

MAY 22, 1954

Calendar No.

83RD CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6788

[Report No.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY , 1954

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to continue 90% price supports and to report bill for disposal of surplus commodities to foreign countries. House passed amended version of bill to increase excess-tobacco penalty. House committee voted to report bill to transfer CCC seed to Forest Service, etc. House committee reported bill to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for fishery products. House debated Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Patman criticized bill to authorize increase in interest on farm-tenant loans. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of watershed bill and soil-conservation loans bill. House received appropriation estimate for forest roads and trails. Sen. Kefauver introduced and discussed bill to continue 90% price supports for 2 years. Rep. Byrd commended USDA for distribution of surplus commodities in W. Va. Senate committee ordered reported bill transferring Indian extension work to USDA, etc. Sens. Ferguson and Holland spoke in favor of flexible price supports. Sen. Gore and others recommended extension of Trade Agreements Act. Rep. Byrnes, Wis., introduced and discussed customs simplification bill.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture: Agreed to report to the House S. 2475, relative to sale and disposal of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign countries. The text of this Senate bill was replaced by language presently contained in the House committee print which has been under study by the committee... Voted (21 to 8) that the level of support to cooperators shall be 90 percent of the parity price of the 1955 crop of any basic commodity, with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas." (p. D647.)
2. TOBACCO QUOTAS. Vacated the previous passage of S. 3050, to increase the penalty on marketing tobacco in excess of quotas, and passed the bill again with an amendment by Rep. Deane, N. C., to make the bill effective July 1, 1955, instead of July 1, 1954 (p. 7413).
3. FISHERY PRODUCTS. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 2802, to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for education, publicity, and research on fish and related products for a temporary period (H. Rept. 1770)(p. 7454).

- LABOR-NEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 9447 (pp. 7417-46). It is expected that the bill will be read for amendment beginning today. Rep. Marshall spoke in support of the vocational education item with respect to its application to agriculture (p. 7440).

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Mexican farm labor program. "The bill includes \$1,521,000, a reduction of \$225,000 from the request, and \$207,000 from the amount appropriated for 1954. The amount approved is the full amount requested, except that no funds are included to cover the cost of medical examinations, estimated at \$225,000. After the budget was prepared, the Comptroller General ruled that these costs are legal charges against the revolving fund supported by fees charged the growers who use this labor."

Education. "Further endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.--The bill includes \$2,501,500, the full amount of the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1954."

- CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2987, to transfer certain surplus CCC seeds to the Forest Service and BLM for seeding (p. D647).
- FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee's public lands subcommittee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 1254, amended, to authorize long-term leases of Forest Service lands, etc. (p. D648).
- LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 1400, to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to release the reversionary rights of the U. S. in and to a tract of former FHA land in Wake County, N. C. (p. 7412). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported H. R. 6263, to return to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, a tract of land which had been donated to the Forest Service by the Club (p. 7413).
- FARM LOANS. Rep. Patman criticized H. R. 8656, which would authorize the Department to permit increased interest rates on insured loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (pp. 7436-7).
- SOIL CONSERVATION; FARM LOANS. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of his bill to authorize insured loans for soil-conservation expenses and the Hope-Aiken watershed bill (pp. 7451-3).
- APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an omnibus submission of supplemental appropriation estimates; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 428) (p. 7454). One of these items is \$16,000,000 for liquidation of obligations incurred for expenses and payment of contract earnings for forest roads and trails, pursuant to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954, of which \$9,500,000 would be derived by transfer from the 1955 appropriation for forest roads and trails.

SENATE

- 1. FORESTRY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association (p. 7379). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 2. EXTENSION SERVICE; MINERALS; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs

In summary, since the first and second recommendations of the committee have already been substantially implemented by the Department and since further action on the third and fourth recommendations seems undesirable for the reasons outlined above, it is the view of the Department that no useful purpose would be served by further action by the Congress on this subject at the present time. The select committee's contribution has been, and will continue to be, an extremely valuable part of the campaign of truth being waged inside and outside the United Nations to present to the world a vivid and accurate picture of Soviet tyranny.

Sincerely yours,

THRUSTON B. MORTON,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I wish to congratulate the gentleman from Indiana for the fine statement he is making. As a member of the Baltic Committee to which he referred, I think I am speaking for every member of the committee when I say that his experience on the Katyn Forest Committee has been invaluable to the work of the Baltic Committee; and I know it will prove so when we go to Europe again in 2 weeks.

Mr. MADDEN. I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY]. He is also a member of the Baltic Committee and has done a great work for that committee.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan, who was also a member of the Katyn Forest Massacre Investigating Committee.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman. I just rose to commend the gentleman from Indiana, who has the floor, for the splendid statement he has made and the facts he has revealed. As chairman of the Katyn Committee, perhaps no one better than myself knows what a splendid job our chairman did both in England and in Germany. We held hearings in those two countries. I simply want to say that the program or policy of the Russian Government that the gentleman stated just a few minutes ago—from that policy and purpose Russia has never retreated one inch; and as long as she maintains the policy that she is going to destroy every government on the face of the earth, including the United States, the time may come—perhaps in your lifetime and mine—when the free nations of the world may have to come to grips with the ideology or philosophy of communism to see whether or not freedom shall exist in this world or whether the whole world will become enslaved.

Mr. MADDEN. I wish to thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] for his statement and also to add that as chairman of the Katyn Forest Massacre Investigating Committee the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] was the bulwark of the membership of that committee and devoted not only days, but also weeks and months toward making the work of the Katyn Forest Massacre Committee the great success that it was.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman, but the gentleman was too modest in omitting himself; you were the key-stone of the work of the committee that did such a splendid job.

Mr. MADDEN. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

SOIL CONSERVATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it is with reluctance that I appear again before the membership of this legislative body to discuss for a brief period an issue upon which I have previously spoken a number of times. The reason is that the question of proper management of water, along with issues arising out of it, is and has been from the earliest history of the human race, man's greatest problem. How to get water out of the river upon the thirsty land in time of drought, how to make the best use of rainfall, and how to prevent the excess water from devastating their cities in time of flood were the greatest problems of the earliest civilizations known to history. We read upon the masonry of the cities of Sumeria, the cradle of the human race, their prayers to their gods:

Rather than send us a flood, let a famine come and diminish mankind.

And we find in the sands of that vanished civilization that, while they feared the flood, they had also a great system of irrigation to use the water of the Tigris and the Euphrates. It was then, as now, too little or too much. We learn in the holy writ that long before the people of Israel went down into Egypt, their herdsmen quarreled and fought over the wells of the land of Canaan. Water for their cattle was the problem of these herdsmen even before they learned from the Egyptians the science of agriculture.

It was water beating down upon the fertile plains of Mesopotamia, washing their soil into the Persian Gulf, that transformed that goodly land into a desert waste. It was the water falling upon the plains of North Africa, long the granary of the world, that made the very name Soudan a synonym of desert. Water for our growing crops, water for the livestock, water for our sewers, water for our household—to procure it in abundance is the great problem of this Nation.

The benefits of water are equaled only by its destructiveness. The same water that makes fertile the soil will, uncontrolled, wash that soil into the sea. Witness the deltas of the Euphrates and the Nile, protruding into the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea. Those deltas are the graveyards of Babylon and Egypt, the two great nations of antiquity. I ask, "Do the people of the United States intend to permit the delta of the Mississippi River to become the graveyard of this Nation?"

Mr. Speaker, only a week ago we witnessed the spectacle of a humble little man appearing before this body as the emperor of a benighted people who occupy the withered land of a once rich and proud nation. What has happened in the 3,000 years between the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon and the visit of Haile Selassie to Washington? This is what happened. The soil of Ethiopia has been washed into the Red Sea.

Mr. Speaker, we are said to be a proud Nation. We have reason to be proud. We have not only availed ourselves of all the learning of the ages—the science, the literature, the knowledge of government—we have also fallen heir to the greatest block of material wealth that any people have ever enjoyed. Our spiritual and our material blessings are evenly balanced. With our democratic institutions, our scientific knowledge, our material resources, we should be secure against every danger from within and without. But we are not secure. We know now that we need to be on our guard lest we forfeit our democratic way of life. We are making a supreme effort to guard against any encroachment upon our freedom as a people and a Nation. We hear it said over and over that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We are well alerted to that situation and we are spending billions of dollars to safeguard our freedom. That is as it should be. But, Mr. Speaker, we need to know that our material resources are also in danger. We need to know that life is as important as liberty and that the fertile soil, the source of life, is not inexhaustible. Life and liberty are twin necessities. What is a country without liberty but a nation of slaves? What can a country without means of subsistence be but a nation of paupers? No nation can be stronger than the spirit that inspires her people and the good soil that gives them life. Mr. Speaker, it is upon this subject of saving our soil and conserving and controlling the water that falls upon it that I now address myself. I approach the question with the more confidence for the reason that I have lived with it. Year after year I have witnessed not only the depletion of the fertility of our soil, but its total destruction by being washed into the sea, until now we are spending millions of dollars annually to replace fertility we have lost by erosion.

Mr. Speaker, this has happened all over the rolling prairie land of the Midwest until we have lost a third or more of our fertile soil. It went on until the deep gullies in our fields drained the water from the underground reservoirs of sand and gravel and our water table was lowered 10, 15, and 20 feet. It went on until many of what were excellent farms with not a square rod of poor land now have acres that are worthless. It went on until the lowering of the water table, because of the gullies, dried up nearly all the springs and many of the wells, until the millions of tons of black silt, washed from the fields, filled the clear pools in the creeks and piled up in our river valleys or went on into the Gulf of Mexico.

It went on until the clear streams traversing our beautiful terrain became narrow, muddy rivulets. It went on until we have a generation of farm lads who know nothing of good fishing in the clear streams that formerly traversed this area, who never saw the live clams on the gravelly creek bed, or the fine swimming hole at the bend of the creek. Mr. Speaker, these are some of the things that I have seen happen, and a part of which I was, as I grew to manhood in this area of which I speak.

You may ask, my colleagues, why all the waste? Why all this destruction? Why was it permitted to happen? Those are natural and legitimate questions. I answer in one short sentence: "We could not help it." Why could not we help it? For two reasons—first, because we had to make a living, and second, because there was, at that time, no practical way for a farmer to so manage his land as to produce crops and at the same time save his soil.

So long as the sod was unbroken, the grass held the soil; but, once broken, there is no way to prevent plowed land washing away, except to terrace the land, and at that time it could not be done. It could not be done because it was physically impossible, and because it was economically impracticable. It was impossible because we did not have the machinery. It was impracticable because we did not have the money. The farmer was finding it hard enough just to make a living. Times on the farm were hard. There was no farm program then. But great changes have taken place. Within the last 30 years there has been developed power machinery whereby almost any farmer can establish waterways and terrace his land within a period of 3 or 4 years, if he but has the money. Finance is now the great problem in soil conservation. It is to solve that problem that I have myself introduced into this Congress a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to insure loans to farmers for soil conservation practices. The passage of such a bill will greatly expedite such a program.

Parallel with the problem of soil conservation is that of flood prevention. Great strides have been made in this direction since the first soil conservation act was passed in 1936. We have gone through the experimental stage. We have acquired the know-how. Our land-grant colleges have turned out thousands of engineers who know how to measure and lay out the work. They have trained hundreds of young men to act as county farm agents who, in turn, have passed their knowledge on to the farm operators until now there is a veritable ground swell of demand that measures be taken to save our soil. This has resulted in legislation by the States providing for the organization of soil conservation districts under the supervision of boards of directors elected by the farmers themselves. In my State of Kansas, every one of the 105 counties is a soil conservation district.

In this short period of time, such progress has been made that the management of water that falls upon the earth is only a matter of finance. Given

the money to finance the work, mankind can control the water that falls upon the earth almost as he sees fit. Fortunately, there is plenty of accumulated capital to finance the job. It is only a question of whether the Federal Government is willing to cooperate to the extent of backing the local banks to make the loans to expedite the work. By this program, we conserve its benefits and prevent damage in a single operation.

The House wisely, and by almost unanimous vote, passed a bill providing for such a program. Unfortunately, this bill has met opposition in the other body by the Corps of Engineers, who take the stand that it is encroaching on their field of operations. In my opinion, their position is not well taken. If this no man's land lying between the area on which the rain falls and the river channel was ever within the scope of authority of the Corps of Engineers, that right has been surrendered by default, for they certainly have done nothing to justify their claim. If the Corps of Engineers have present authority to direct operations of flood control down to detention dams below 5,000 acre-feet, they have neglected their duty in that regard. If they do not have such authority, do they wish to place themselves in the role of acting the part of the dog in the manger? Let me give you an example of what has happened in our national effort to prevent floods. The Department of Agriculture has been given a few million dollars annually to make a token effort at flood control on the individual farms where the rain falls. It has done a remarkable job with the meager encouragement and assistance given it. The Corps of Engineers have been given hundreds of millions of dollars to be lavished upon downstream river channel projects, and they have used it lavishly, in the main effectively. But in between the limited area of authority of the Department of Agriculture and the acknowledged authority of the Corps of Engineers is that vast area drained by the creeks and tributaries that has remained untouched. Here is where the floods are formed. Here is the most critical area. Here is where the problem of flood prevention must be met and solved.

What would we think of a traffic authority that would slow down the oncoming traffic only at the city limits and then let it run pellmell down to the center of the city without a stop sign? You know what would happen. There would be a logjam of automobiles. That is exactly the way we have handled the streams of water converging into our river channels. Instead of policing them at strategic places, slowing them down so as to permit only such flow as the channels could carry, we turned them loose to go on a rampage over fields, fences, bridges, and into the river channels without even a stop light. We have given a green light to flooding waters all the way from the farmer's field down to the river channel. One does not need to be a college graduate or a civil engineer to be able to see the folly of such a course. And yet there are those who would have us continue in it. Who was it that said, "There are none so blind as those who

will not see"? Just why a body of intelligent, well-trained men whose commission it was to develop plans to control excessive rainfall should, through a period of more than 20 years, fail to recognize the obvious fact that the way to control floods is to prevent them is beyond my comprehension. Maybe it is through force of habit. Maybe it was the enchantment of constructing big dams—the charm of the stupendous. I will admit that the sight of a \$100-million dam a mile long and 195 feet high is more wonderful to behold than a hundred or two hundred smaller dams back between the hills, even though they may be doing the same work and doing it better. Why are we building any dams at all in this low-gradient agricultural area? Are we building them to make a name for the Corps of Engineers or to employ men? No; evidently we are building them to prevent floods, and, generally speaking, here in the Missouri River Valley for no other purpose. It has been said that if each will sweep his own doorstep the city will be clean. If we prevent flooding on the tributaries, there can be no flooding on the main stem.

That statement seems to me incontrovertible. The river is the sum total of the tributaries. But I hear it said that not all the land is tillable, and if all the tillable land had soil-conservation treatment there would still be enough untreated land to create a flood condition. That statement was made by Brig. Gen. W. E. Potter. He said to me, "Congressman, do you not know that if all the farmland had soil-conservation treatment there would still be enough other land to produce a flood?" I replied, "General, our program contemplates soil-conservation and flood-prevention measures on all the land." And that is the case. The watershed program proposed by the advocates of upstream flood prevention does not contemplate halfway measures. Grassland or farmland—it is proposed to keep the runoff water under control. When the time comes that the landowner has done all that is possible to slow down the excess water, it is no longer a question of soil conservation. It has now become a problem of so handling the water that it will do the most good where it is needed, and the least harm where it is not needed. To do this we must keep it under control from the field where it falls down to the river channel.

Excepting in the case of the most catastrophic situation, such as no man can foresee or guard against, mankind, through discovery and invention, can do with the water that falls upon the earth almost as he sees fit. He can now say, "In this direction shalt thou go, and at this speed shalt thou travel," and it shall be done. He can say, "At this point shalt thou be detained for such a period of time," and he will be obeyed. With this newly acquired power over what has been mankind's greatest benefactor and his greatest menace, a new age is now being ushered in upon the earth. The question is, "Do the American people, does this Congress, see the opportunity and assume the responsibility?"

That is the question before the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the other body at this time, and it is the question that will come before the conference committee in the near future. Upon the answer to that question hangs the future welfare of the people of this country. Upon the answer to that question hangs the present welfare and safety of the people living in the towns and cities along the river channels of the great Missouri Valley. We want to protect those people. We want to protect them as fellow human beings. We want to protect them as a part of the economy of our community. We do not want to see them exposed to floods and for that reason we want to hold back the water on our own land to prevent it. We people living in the Kansas River Basin, whether living on the upland or in the river valley, have this problem in common. There is absolutely no diversity of interest.

Then there are esthetic considerations that affect all of us: Wildlife, recreation, fishing, and boating. Many of these detention dams needed to prevent floods will be permanent ponds covering several acres. They will be stocked with fish. There will be boating and places for picnics, springs by the wayside. In fact, within a few years, it is easily possible that man will so far have transformed the face of the earth in the great Missouri Valley that it will no longer be regarded as an area subject to fluctuations between disastrous floods and extreme drought, but will become the great garden spot of the United States.

Soon or late, if we are wise, this is bound to happen. Soon or late, the American people are going to wake up to the danger that confronts their food supply. Let me quote from the remarks of President Eisenhower at the recent convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress:

I have become convinced that before very long, America will almost unanimously look upon water as its single greatest resource.

How soon it will happen depends upon what this Congress will do with the Hope-Aiken watershed bill. At any rate it is well within the power of Congress to place the responsibility for development of this area where it may see fit. The House has seen fit to put it within the authority of the Department of Agriculture to construct flood-prevention dams up to 5,000 acre-feet capacity. It is to be hoped that the other body will see the problem in the same light. That body has in its membership many forward-looking men who understand the problems arising out of the proper management of our land and water resources. I am confident that the long and extensive study that some members of the full Senate Committee on Agriculture have given to this important problem will result in the enactment of a law making possible the most modern and proven methods of land and water management.

It is believed by those of us who have made a careful study of the Senate bill as it came from the Subcommittee on

Agriculture and Forestry, that the amendment to the House bill reducing the maximum size of dams authorized to be constructed by the Department of Agriculture to 1,000 acre-feet, and requiring the approval of the Secretary of Interior and the Corps of Engineers to all important undertakings, would so hamper the entire program as proposed by the House committee as to make it ineffective. It is earnestly hoped that these crippling amendments will be stricken from the bill.

Mr. Speaker, if we are to prevent the Gulf of Mexico becoming the graveyard of the Mississippi Valley, if we are to take immediate and practical measures to save our soil and to protect the people living in the towns and cities on the banks of the rivers of the Mississippi Valley against recurring and inexcusable floods, we must see that no crippling amendments shall be attached to the Hope-Aiken watershed bill as passed by the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. LANTAFF and to include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. WALTER and to include an editorial.

Mr. BYRD in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LANE in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MASON and to include an editorial.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina.

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska to include in the RECORD, at the conclusion of the call of the Private Calendar, a 1-minute speech.

Mr. BUSBEY to revise and extend his remarks in committee today and tomorrow and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts and to include an article by Major Clark, of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and to include an editorial.

Mr. BAILEY and to include excerpts from a sermon.

Mr. BOLAND and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TUCK and to include an editorial appearing in a newspaper of his congressional district.

Mr. MATTHEWS and to include a radio address by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois and to include an editorial.

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RAINS (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) and to include a statement on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mrs. FOST and to include a letter.

Mr. MCCARTHY and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCOTT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT and to include additional matter.

Mr. FOGARTY, his remarks in the Committee of the Whole and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. FOGARTY) in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. THORNBERRY.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. HILLINGS, BUSBEY, BONIN, MADDEN, MACHROWICZ, FEIGHAN, DODD, and KERSTEN of Wisconsin, on account of official business.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1244. An act relating to the renewal of star route and screen vehicle service contracts; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 2027. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue quitclaim deeds to the States for certain lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 2367. An act to amend the act of June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), as amended, to strengthen the conduct of research of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2715. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2719. An act to prevent persons who engage in activities contrary to the interest of the United States from pursuing a course of education or training in a foreign country under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 3207. An act to amend section 8a (4) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 3318. An act to provide for a continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3336. An act to promote the apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and tributaries for irrigation and other purposes by including the States of Nevada and Utah among the States authorized to negotiate a compact providing for such apportionment; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 107. An act to provide for the transfer of the site of the original Fort Buford, N. Dak., to the State of North Dakota.

H. R. 1016. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain land to the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America;

H. R. 2226. An act to repeal the provision of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 662), as amended, relating to pay of civilian em-

ployees of the Navy Department appointed for duty beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska;

H. R. 2828. An act to provide for a per capita distribution of Menominee tribal funds and authorize the withdrawal of the Menominee Tribe from Federal jurisdiction;

H. R. 2849. An act to amend the act entitled "an act to authorize the transfer of land from the War Department to the Territory of Hawaii," approved June 19, 1936;

H. R. 3573. An act for the relief of the estate of Anna I. R. Wells, deceased, and others;

H. R. 3907. An act for the relief of Jean Sutherland;

H. R. 5831. An act to enable the Hawaiian Home Commission of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange available lands as designated by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for other publicly owned lands;

H. R. 5833. An act to authorize the commissioner of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange certain public lands for private lands of equal value required for school purposes;

H. R. 5913. An act to simplify the handling of postage on newspapers and periodicals;

H. R. 6328. An act authorizing the exchange of certain public lands in the vicinity of Waimea, County of Hawaii, in the Territory of Hawaii for certainly privately owned lands;

H. R. 6388. An act to amend section 201 (a) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act;

H. R. 6890. An act to approve Act No. 27 of the Session Laws of 1951 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to amend Act 24 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1927, as ratified by the act of Congress of March 2, 1928, so as to extend the electric light and power franchise granted by said act to cover the entire districts of Waimea and Koloa on the Island of Kauai, T. H."; and

H. R. 8487. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1948, to provide for censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses relating to the year 1954.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 251. An act to amend section 1923 (a) of title 28, United States Code, relating to docket fees;

S. 1432. An act for the relief of Milos Grahovac and Nikola Maljkovic;

S. 1823. An act to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during the Korean conflict, and for other purposes;

S. 2761. An act to approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Hermiston and West Extension Irrigation Districts, Oregon, and to authorize their execution, and for other purposes;

S. 2773. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756);

S. 3090. An act to authorize the transmission and disposition by the Secretary of the Interior of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande;

S. 3446. An act to amend the act of January 6, 1951 (64 Stat. 1221), by authorizing certain rehabilitation at the United States Military Academy; and

S. 3524. An act to affirm the temporary appointments of certain officers of the Navy, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.)

the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 9, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1610. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1955 and for other purposes, in the amount of \$165,737,449, together with several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing and proposed appropriations (H. Doc. No. 428); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1611. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a semiannual report of the payment of claims arising from the correction of military or naval records for the period July 1, 1953, through December 31, 1953, pursuant to Public Law 220, 82d Congress, approved October 25, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1612. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To repeal the act approved September 25, 1914, and to amend the act approved June 12, 1934, both relating to alley dwellings in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1613. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Bureau of Mines and Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, agencies in the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1614. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of April 30, 1954, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act as amended July 16, 1952, by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1615. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "To continue the effectiveness of the act of December 2, 1942, as amended, and the act of July 28, 1945, as amended, relating to war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1955"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1616. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To amend section 1362 of title 18 of the United States Code to provide penalties for malicious damage to private communications facilities"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1974. A bill to amend the third paragraph of section 4, chapter 1, title I, of the act entitled "An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 322; 48 U. S. C., sec. 101), as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 1766). Referred to the Com-

mittee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 8754. A bill to provide for a continuance of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; with amendment (Rept. No. 1767). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHAFER: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9340. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the federally owned lands which are situated within Camp Blanding Military Reservation, Fla., to the Army Board, State of Florida, in order to consolidate ownership and perpetuate the availability of Camp Blanding for military training and use; without amendment (Rept. No. 1768). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOLLEFSON: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Senate Joint Resolution 72. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines; to provide for the rehabilitation of the interisland commerce of the Philippines, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1769). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOLLEFSON: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 2802. An act to further encourage the distribution of fishery products, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1770). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ARENDS: Committee on Armed Services. S. 3096. An act to further amend section 4 of the act of September 9, 1950, in relation to the utilization in an enlisted grade or rank in the Armed Forces of physicians, dentists, or those in an allied specialist category; without amendment (Rept. No. 1771). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPRINGER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 8921. A bill to establish the rate of compensation for the position of the General Counsel of the Department of Commerce; without amendment (Rept. No. 1772). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 9474. A bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska:

H. R. 9475. A bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H. R. 9476. A bill to provide for the establishment of simplified customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 9477. A bill to incorporate the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 9478. A bill to provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to the States, to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Labor-HEW appropriation bill passed by House.

Senate committees approved bills on defense appropriations, soil conservation, hospital construction, and vocational rehabilitation.

House clearance granted by Rules Committee on bills extending Presidential authority on trade agreements and disposal of farm surplus.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, June 11, at 12 noon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

SOIL CONSERVATION

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation. Major amendments adopted by the committee would:

1. Eliminate requirement that each project be approved by the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture;
2. Require that application of local organization for a project be approved by the appropriate State agency, or if no authorized agency, the State governor;
3. Require local organizations to acquire land, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for project, but delete provision requiring them to turn such land and rights over to the Federal Government;
4. Require compliance with State water rights laws;
5. Require local organizations to secure agreements that not less than 50 percent of the land above a retention reservoir installed with Federal assistance will be treated with proper soil conservation practices;
6. Delete authority of the Department of Agriculture to contract for construction of works of improvement in watershed projects;
7. Require approval of the Congress of any dams providing between 2,000 and 5,000 acre-feet capacity; and
8. Provide that the President shall prescribe rules to assure coordination of the work under the act and related work of other agencies.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, completed marking up H. R. 8873, Defense Department appropriations for fiscal year 1955, and ordered the bill favorably reported with amendments.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee, in executive session—(1) heard Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Commander of 8th Army, testify with regard to the situation in Korea, and (2) ordered favorably reported the nomination of Warren Atherton, to be a member of the National Security Training Commission, and the nominations of two colonels in the Corps of Engineers, Army.

In an open session the committee—(1) ordered favorably reported without amendment H. R. 8456, to authorize the transfer of certain hospital supplies to Gulfport, Miss. (prior to its approval testimony was heard from Nelson Brown, Hospital Section, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department), and (2) held hearings on S. 3539, to amend the Career Compensation Act to provide for the computation of reenlistment bonuses for members of the uniformed services, with testimony from Maj. Gen. Morris J. Lee, Director of Personnel Planning, Air Force, Capt. F. B. C. Martin, Bureau of Personnel, Navy, and Maj. Samuel Lemley, Air Force.

SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

Committee on Government Operations: Continuing its hearings with regard to the Army-subcommittee controversy, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations heard further testimony from Senator McCarthy. Hearings continue tomorrow.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1954

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Committee continued its hearings on S. 2647, to create an independent Civil Aeronautics Authority and independ-

ent Air Safety Board, with testimony in opposition thereto from former Senator O'Mahoney, representing North American Airlines. Mr. O'Mahoney did not complete his testimony, and will continue same at a date as yet unannounced.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

COMMUNIST WORLD TACTICS AND STRATEGY

Committee on the Judiciary: Internal Security Subcommittee continued its hearings on Communist world tactics and strategy with testimony from Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. Army, who strongly urged adoption of the Jenner-McCarran resolution (S. Res. 247), favoring severance of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, stating that the time has come to protect our own security due to the expansion of the Soviet orbit since 1942. General Wedemeyer also opposed use of American soldiers in further Asian fighting, stating that Asiatics, if they sincerely desire independence, should break with the Kremlin and fight for their freedom, if necessary, in which event the U. S. should furnish them with supplies and materiel. Hearings continue Tuesday, June 15.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS APPROVED

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments the following six bills:

H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Commission on Education;

H. R. 7601, authorizing appropriation to provide for a White House Conference on Education;

H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education;

H. R. 4496, a private bill;

H. R. 8149, to amend the hospital survey and construction provisions of the Public Health Service Act;

S. 2759, to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LIFE INSURANCE

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Committee began hearings on S. 3507, authorizing the Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for civilian officers and employees in the Federal service. Testimony favoring enactment of the bill was received from Philip Young, Chairman, Civil Service Commission, and Under Secretary of the Treasury Marion B. Folsom.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 8 public bills, H. R. 9517-9524; 8 private bills, H. R. 9525-9532; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 239, and H. Res. 577-581, were introduced.

Pages 7554, 7578-7579

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H. R. 9474, to extend for 1 year the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements (H. Rept. 1777);

H. Res. 577, providing for the consideration of and 1 hour of debate on H. R. 8729, to extend to July 1, 1956 (now 1954), the authorization of Federal Reserve banks to buy and sell any bonds, notes, or other obligations which are direct obligations of the United States (H. Rept. 1778);

H. Res. 578, providing for the consideration of and 1 hour of debate on H. R. 9143, to repeal the provisions of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act which prohibits a Federal Reserve bank from paying out notes of another Federal Reserve bank (H. Rept. 1779);

H. R. 9517, making appropriations for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1955 (H. Rept. 1780).

Twenty private bills, H. R. 686, 1337, 1462, 2188, 2359, 2371, 2440, 2499, 2619, 7146, 8501; H. Res. 561, 562; H. R. 3222, 3245, 3732, 5028, 6784, 7931, and 8054 (H. Repts. 1781-1800, respectively);

Disposal of executive papers (H. Rept. 1801);

H. Res. 580, closed rule providing for 3 hours of gen-

eral debate on, and the waiving of points of order against, H. R. 9474, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (H. Rept. 1802); and

H. Res. 581, providing for the consideration of the waiving of points of order against, and the consideration of a substitute amendment to, S. 2475, to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the United States (H. Rept. 1803).

Page 7578

Tobacco Marketing Quotas: Adopted H. Res. 579, requesting the Senate to return to the House S. 3050, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding tobacco marketing quotas.

Page 7554

Private Bills: H. J. Res. 455 and H. R. 1331, both private bills, were cleared for Presidential action when the House agreed to Senate amendments thereto.

Pages 7554, 7575

Labor-HEW Appropriations: Passed, by a voice vote, H. R. 9447, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1955.

Prior to its passage, amendments were adopted designed to—

Restore \$10 million to the Public Health Service funds for grants for hospital construction.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND WATERSHED PROGRAMS

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6788]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

GENERAL PURPOSE

The general purpose of the bill is to carry out the upstream watershed recommendations contained in the President's message of July 31, 1953, which is attached hereto as exhibit A. The bill provides for technical and financial assistance to State and local agencies in undertaking flood-prevention work and agricultural phases of water management in watersheds and subwatersheds. Your committee recommends striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a committee amendment containing a number of changes in the text of the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL POLICY

The first section of the committee amendment states it to be the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with State and local agencies in flood-control and water-management projects. ✓

DEFINITIONS

Section 2 of the amendment defines a "work of improvement" as any undertaking for flood prevention and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not

including any single structure which provides more than 2,000 acre-feet of total capacity or such greater capacity, not exceeding 5,000 acre-feet, as may be authorized by act of Congress. A number of subwatersheds in any given watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire. This definition differs in two respects from that contained in the bill as it passed the House. First, in order to make it absolutely clear that a work of improvement may consist solely of an undertaking for "agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water," such as a drainage project, the commas setting off the phrase "including structural and land-treatment measures" have been changed to parentheses, and the typographical form has been changed slightly. While your committee believes that the definition as originally written covered drainage projects, whether incidental to flood-prevention work or not, there is some legislative history construing it otherwise, and your committee therefore recommends this change in punctuation and form. Second, as passed by the House, a 5,000 acre-feet limitation was imposed upon the total capacity of any structure which might be included in a work of improvement. Your committee felt that this limitation might be somewhat high in view of the facts that the bill does not require individual authorization of projects by Congress, and that structures of this size might have considerable effect on flood control, navigation, and reclamation projects which must be individually considered and authorized by Congress. Your committee therefore recommends that congressional approval be required for projects including any structure having a total capacity between 2,000 and 5,000 acre-feet.

Section 2 defines a local organization as any State, political subdivision thereof, soil- or water-conservation district, flood-prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain, and operate the works of improvement. This definition differs slightly from that in the bill as it passed the House, since it includes agencies having authority to carry out, maintain, and operate the works of improvement," instead of agencies having authority to "carry out flood prevention and related activities."

ASSISTANCE FURNISHED

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of local organizations made with the approval of the appropriate State agency, to assist them in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement by conducting investigations and studies, furnishing financial and other assistance, and obtaining the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies. Approval by appropriate State agency was not required by the bill as it passed the House, but is considered desirable by your committee to afford the State some control over operations within its boundaries.

REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE

Section 4 requires local organizations desiring assistance to (1) acquire needed land, easements, and rights-of-way; (2) assume a share of the cost deemed equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits; (3) make arrangements for defraying costs of operation and

maintenance; (4) obtain necessary water rights; and (5) obtain agreements from owners of 50 percent of the lands above each retention reservoir to carry out recommended soil conservation measures. Lands, easements and rights-of-way already owned by the United States would, of course, not be required to be acquired by the local organizations, nor would local organizations be expected to meet these requirements before the Secretary could furnish the technical assistance necessary to prepare plans for the construction of the work of improvement.

Your committee gave consideration to providing a more definite statutory formula for cost sharing, but determined that a definite formula could not be devised which would be equitable in all cases and that discretion would have to be left in the Secretary. The memorandum of Gladwin E. Young attached hereto as exhibit D states that the non-Federal contribution to the 65 watersheds discussed in the second paragraph thereof is expected to represent more than 50 percent of the total cost of the projects. Your committee approves this policy and believes that it should be applied to projects authorized by this bill as far as may be equitable and possible. No part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto is to be borne by the United States.

This section differs from the bill as passed by the House in that (1) it makes it clear that its requirements are not a prerequisite to assistance in the planning of works of improvement, (2) local organizations will not be required to transfer lands, easements, and rights-of-way to the United States, (3) local organizations would not necessarily be required to defray all operating and maintenance costs, so that appropriate allowance may be made for such factors as benefits to Federal lands, and (4) the water right and soil conservation agreement provisions have been added.

ADDITIONAL PREREQUISITES TO ASSISTANCE IN THE INSTALLATION OF WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT

Section 5 provides that before assistance in the installation of any work may be furnished (1) the plan must be agreed upon by the appropriate State agency, the local organization, and the Secretary; (2) the Secretary must have determined that the benefits exceed the costs; (3) the plan and the justification therefor must have been transmitted to Congress through the President and 45 session days must have elapsed thereafter; and (4) the plan must have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior if it includes reclamation or irrigation works or affects public lands under his jurisdiction, or to the Secretary of the Army if it includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, at least 90 days before its transmission to Congress, and their views received within that time must be transmitted to Congress with the plan. No such assistance could be furnished until the President has issued appropriate regulations, which will assure coordination of the work under this act and related work of other agencies.

This section differs from that passed by the House in several respects. First, agreement by the appropriate State agency is required, in view of the State's natural interest in projects within its boundaries.

Second, a requirement that the benefits must exceed the costs has been substituted for the more limited requirement that the flood-prevention and soil-conservation benefits must exceed their costs. Third, assistance would be limited to aiding the local organizations to undertake the work, whereas the House provision authorizes the Secretary to participate in the installation. Your committee believes that the local character of these projects should be preserved, and that they should not become Federal construction projects. Fourth, transmission of the plan to Congress is required to be made 45 session days before installation is commenced so that Congress may have an opportunity to take any action it might consider appropriate. Fifth, a provision of the House bill for coming into agreement with committees of the House and Senate has been omitted because of questions concerning its constitutionality. Sixth, the time provided for consideration of certain plans by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army has been extended to 90 days from 60 days. Seventh, the provision for issuance of regulations by the President has been inserted. While your committee believes that the President has authority to issue such regulations, the importance of effective coordination in this field is such that it was felt specific provision should be made.

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS

Section 6 authorizes cooperation in watershed investigations and surveys to develop coordinated programs. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate in the planning and development of works or programs affecting lands under his jurisdiction. This section differs from the House provision in that it authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate in the development of works and programs for lands under his jurisdiction.

REPEAL

Section 7 repeals the Secretary's authority under the Flood Control Act of 1936 to make preliminary examinations and surveys and prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on watersheds, but preserves his authority to prosecute the 11 projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 and to prosecute emergency measures under the 1938 act. The provision retaining emergency authority was added by your committee.

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 8 authorizes appropriations in such sums as may be necessary to carry out the act.

SHORT TITLE

Section 9, added by your committee, provides a short title, the "Watershed Protection Act."

EXHIBITS

The President's message of July 31, 1953, the reports of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget recommending approval of this legislation, and the memorandum of Gladwin E. Young

discussing existing projects, are attached hereto as exhibits A, B, C, and D, respectively.

EXHIBIT A

[H. Doc. No. 221, 83d Cong., 1st sess.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO A PROGRAM
DESIGNED TO CONSERVE AND IMPROVE THE NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES

To the Congress of the United States:

In the stress of dealing with urgent problems of peace and security and budget appropriations and tax revenues, we sometimes overlook the fundamental importance to our national well-being of constructive, forward-looking policies designed to conserve and improve the Nation's natural renewable resources.

Before the Congress adjourns, therefore, I believe it will be useful to focus attention on some of our basic land and water resource problems and to point the way for constructive efforts to improve the management and use of these resources.

In my state of the Union message, I called attention to the vast importance to this Nation now and in the future of our soil and water, our forests and minerals, and our wildlife resources. I indicated the need for a strong Federal program in the field of resource development. At the same time I pointed to the necessity for a cooperative partnership of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound natural-resources program.

In addition to the immediate danger of waste resulting from inadequate conservation measures, we must bear in mind the needs of a growing population and an expanding economy. At present we are faced with excess reserves of some agricultural commodities and the need for production adjustments to gear our agricultural economy to current demands. But in the long run, we shall need to give increased attention to the improvement and reclamation of land in its broadest aspects, including soil productivity, irrigation, drainage, and the replenishing of ground-water reserves, if we are adequately to feed and clothe our people, to provide gainful employment, and to continue to improve our standard of living.

Our basic problem is to carry forward the tradition of conservation, improvement, and wise use and development of our land and water resources—a policy initiated 50 years ago under the leadership of President Theodore Roosevelt. To do this within the framework of a sound fiscal policy and in the light of defense needs will require the maximum cooperation among the States and local communities, farmers, businessmen, and other private citizens, and the Federal Government. It will require the development of clear guidelines to be established by the Congress as to the proper functions of the Federal Government. It will require the revitalization of renewable resources by users who should be entitled to reasonable assurances in connection with authorized uses. It will require adherence to sound principles for the financing and the sharing of the cost of multiple-purpose land and water resources development. It will require improved Federal organization to accomplish a more logical division of responsibilities among the various Federal agencies in order that resource development programs may be carried on with the greatest efficiency and the least duplication. And it will require comprehensive river basin planning with the cooperation of State and local interests.

This administration is moving ahead in the formulation of sound organization and improved policies for the use of our soil, our public lands, and our water resources. I have requested, and the Congress has granted through Reorganization Plan No. 2, increased authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to improve the organization of the Department of Agriculture. I have recently established by Executive order a National Agricultural Advisory Commission. A review is being made of the basic power policies of the Federal Government in connection with multiple-purpose river basin development as it relates to private economic development. The Corps of Engineers is making a study of the basis for State and local financial participation in local flood-protection works. There are under detailed study various proposals for dealing with the complicated problems of overlapping and duplicative authority among the several resource-development agencies. And the Bureau of the Budget and the resource agencies are reviewing the present standards and procedures for evaluation and cost allocation of water resource development projects.

It is fortunate that today there is a growing recognition on the part of land users and the public generally of the need to strengthen conservation in our upstream watersheds and to minimize flood damage. Inadequate conservation measures and unsound land-use patterns vastly increase the danger of loss of valuable topsoil from wind erosion in time of subnormal rainfall and from water erosion in time of floods.

This should be done as an integral part of our total flood-control and water-use program. In our past efforts to better utilize our water resources, to control floods and to prevent loss of life and property, we have made large investments on the major waterways of the Nation. Yet we have tended to neglect the serious waste involved in the loss of topsoil from the Nation's farms and the clogging of our streams and channels which results from erosion on the upper reaches of the small streams and tributaries of the Nation's rivers.

It is important, too, for groups of farmers banded together in local organizations, such as soil-conservation districts and watershed associations, to take the initiative, with the technical advice and guidance of the appropriate Federal and State agencies in developing adequate plans for proper land use and resource improvement in watersheds throughout the Nation. As these plans are prepared and local agreement and cooperation are assured, I believe that we should move ahead in the construction of works of improvement and the installation of land-treatment measures as rapidly as possible consistent with a sound overall fiscal program.

As we move forward in a cooperative and coordinated soil and water conservation program, we must not overlook the essential role played by the Federal Government in the management of public lands. Approximately 50 percent of the land area of the Western States is owned and managed by a number of Federal agencies. The National Park Service administers parks and monuments having national significance. The Forest Service administers the national forests, with their valuable timberlands and grazing resources, and in cooperation with State and local interests protects critical watersheds. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers manage lands in connection with water-resource projects built by these agencies. Fish and wildlife are protected by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers Indian lands, and the great public domain remaining is administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

The Federal Government has a responsibility to manage wisely those public lands and forests under its jurisdiction necessary in the interest of the public as a whole. Important values exist in these lands for forest and mineral products, grazing, fish, and wildlife, and for recreation. Moreover, it is imperative to the welfare of thousands of communities and millions of acres of irrigated land that such lands be managed to protect the water supply and water quality which come from them. In the utilization of these lands, the people are entitled to expect that their timber, minerals, streams and water supply, wildlife and recreational values should be safeguarded, improved and made available not only for this but for future generations. At the same time public lands should be made available for their best use under conditions that promote stability for communities and individuals and encourage full development of the resources involved.

While, as I have indicated, our major problem is to carry forward a tradition of improvement and conservation of our natural resources, the best means of achieving this objective depends on keeping up with changing conditions. For example, the problems of water-resource development in the West are undergoing considerable change. The pattern of western growth has broadened substantially in recent years. Industrial expansion has been extensive and varied. Increased activities in mineral and fuel processing have occurred. Urban expansion has been well above the national average in many communities. These developments have brought about strong competition for existing water supplies and have stimulated the need for a broader approach in planning new water resource developments. As a consequence, the Federal role in the cooperative development of these resources should now be reexamined in the interest of achieving a better balanced program for western growth.

Conserving and improving our land and water resources is high priority business for all of us. It is the purpose of this administration to present to the next session of the Congress suitable recommendations for achieving the objectives set forth in this message. I am confident that the studies of governmental organization and functions authorized by this Congress can also make an important contribution to the solution of these problems. As the Congress moves ahead on a constructive legislative program in the resource field, it will have my full support and cooperation. We must build a balanced program for the use and develop-

ment of all our natural resources. Such a program is indispensable to maintaining and improving our standard of living as we make the future secure for a growing America.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1953.

EXHIBIT B

AUGUST 5, 1953.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. HOPE: In response to your request, we are glad to submit our views on H. R. 6788, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

The Department strongly endorses H. R. 6788 and recommends its enactment by the Congress.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations, including State governments and local agencies such as soil-conservation districts, conservancy districts, and flood-control districts, upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement in the field of flood prevention, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, use and disposal of water.

The bill contains the sound principle of local initiative and responsibility. It would, we believe, encourage local participation in both planning and sharing of costs for the installation of works of improvement. The bill would provide a simple, workable, and economical mechanism for Federal cooperation with local people in achieving their objectives of land and water management in the small watersheds of the Nation. Its passage would constitute a clear-cut mandate from the Congress to this Department to move ahead with the program of assistance that is now being sought by scores of local organizations in every section of the country.

The type of assistance to be provided by the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, would be in accord with principles previously established by the Congress for national programs administered by this Department. Under these principles, this Department extends technical services and financial aid to individuals, local agencies, and States in the field of land and water management, conservation, and utilization. The Department also administers the national forests and certain other public lands for watershed protection and other purposes.

The dominant purpose of watershed plans provided for by the bill would be flood prevention and water management. At the same time the bill provides adequate authority for integrating other related needs for the management of land and water resources. It does not provide authority for the acquisition of any land by the Federal Government. The bill provides for cooperative effort by States and local agencies and the Federal Government in a unified manner for the improvement of cropland, rangeland, forest land and wildlife, and for the management of water within small watersheds. When they are component parts of a larger watershed that forms a logical planning unit, a number of these watersheds may be included in a single integrated plan.

Provision is made in the bill for obtaining the views of the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Army on plans which contain certain specific features.

Section 6 provides authority for the Department, coordinate with that of other Federal agencies, to make investigations and surveys in cooperation with other Federal and with State and local agencies. We believe that it is important for the Department to continue to have such authority in order that it can carry out its responsibilities in making comprehensive river basin investigations and other resource development surveys. This section would provide a legislative directive for this Department to make such investigations as may be necessary to evaluate the aggregate effect of watershed programs on flood flows and water supply in the main river valleys of the country, and to use this data in its own planning and to provide such data to other agencies for developing projects on rivers and other waterways.

On enactment of the provisions contained in sections 1 through 6 of the bill, the Department would no longer need the authority conferred by the act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, except with respect to the works of

improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by the Department by the act of December 12, 1944, as amended. We, therefore, have no objection to section 7 which, with the above-mentioned exception, would concurrently repeal the provisions of the act of June 22, 1936, relating to the Department of Agriculture.

We note that the bill would lodge responsibility in the Secretary for carrying out its provisions. This authority provides sufficient flexibility to permit the assignment of agency responsibilities so as to carry out the provisions of the bill with the greatest effectiveness. To accomplish this objective, it is my intention to use primarily the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. BENSON, *Secretary.*

EXHIBIT C

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., August 31, 1953.

HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H. R. 6788, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

This bill is similar to H. R. 4877, on which the views of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior, as well as the Department of Agriculture, were obtained by the Bureau of the Budget. It would repeal the present authority of the Department of Agriculture under the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and surveys to construct works of improvement for waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention. It would enact new and broader authority for the Department to carry on upstream watershed-conservation and flood-prevention work. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make investigations and surveys and to enter into agreements with States and local organizations to furnish financial and other aid in the construction of works of improvement "for flood prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas."

Although formal reports have not yet been received from the Departments of the Army and Interior on H. R. 6788, the Bureau, on the basis of its own analysis, believes that the revised bill meets many of the objections which were raised in connection with H. R. 4877.

Section 2 of the bill limits works of improvement to structures and measures in "watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 520,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity." This provision would restrict the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to small structures and land-treatment measures in the upstream areas of the Nation's watersheds and would not conflict with the authority of the Secretary of the Army and the Corps of Engineers to build flood-control and related structures on the major river channels.

Section 4 of the bill specifies "That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act." This provision, coupled with limitations on the size of structures, would prevent overlapping with the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior to undertake irrigation projects. While the Secretary of Agriculture would have authority to cooperate with State and local groups in building small structures in upstream areas which might serve multiple purposes, the Federal Government under this bill would not be permitted to bear any of the costs of structures and features related thereto for other than flood-prevention purposes. Costs allocated to other purposes such as irrigation or water supply would be borne entirely by State, local, and private interests.

Section 5 provides "That, before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and justification therefor to the Congress through the President." This procedure would help to reduce the heavy legislative burden on the Congress by avoiding the necessity for separate authorization of each individual small project. The Congress would retain control of the level of the program through annual appropriations, and proposed projects would be reviewed by the Executive Office of the President under Executive Order 9384.

In his message of July 31, 1953, the President indicated the need for strengthening soil-conservation and upstream flood-prevention programs. He emphasized the necessity for cooperation of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound conservation and watershed-protection program. In our judgment the purposes of H. R. 6788 would be consistent with the view of the President that "We should move ahead in the construction of works of improvement and the installation of land-treatment measures as rapidly as possible consistent with a sound overall fiscal program."

Therefore, the Bureau of the Budget recommends favorable consideration of H. R. 6788 by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES, *Acting Director.*

EXHIBIT D

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., February 17, 1954.

To: Harker Stanton, clerk, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate.

From: Gladwin E. Young, Deputy Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Subject: Additional information for Senate committee relative to S. 2549.

In response to the request made by Senator Holland for additional information concerning our watershed-protection program, we are providing the attached statements and map:

A list of the 65 watersheds which have been reviewed with the Subcommittees on Appropriations in the Senate and House. All but three of these have been designated for operations under the watershed-protection program. No sponsoring resolutions have been received for the three not yet designated. These are shown by asterisks on the list. The estimated total cost of each project is that provided to the Appropriation Subcommittees with the understanding that it is highly tentative and subject to revision in each case on the basis of cost-sharing negotiations with local and State interests. The cooperative development of work plans with these interests is now underway, and it is not expected that firm figures for each project will be available until about June 30, 1954. Present indications strongly indicate that the total Federal cost of this program will not exceed the amount estimated at the time of the hearings, namely, \$29 million. It is also expected that the non-Federal contribution will represent more than 50 percent of the total cost.

No information is currently available on the number or total cost of structures that will be included in this program. Our present schedules call for preliminary work plans to be submitted to the Washington office by April 1, 1954, and final work plans signed by sponsoring agencies and our field representatives to be submitted and approved by the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service by June 30.

Our records indicate that only one structure has been contracted so far. This structure is located in the Upper Salt Creek watershed near Lincoln, Nebr., and has a waterflow-retarding capacity of 147 acre-feet. A number of small grade-stabilization structures and a considerable amount of land-treatment work were accomplished during the fall.

Tentative work plans have been received in the Washington office for four watersheds. The number of waterflow-retardation structures proposed in each watershed, with the total storage in acre-feet, is shown. The average waterflow-retardation capacity of the 11 structures proposed in these watersheds will be 1,000 acre-feet. We would like to point out that the Soil Conservation Service has acquired a large amount of experience in planning and constructing systems of waterflow-retardation structures in conjunction with land-treatment measures

within the 11 watersheds authorized for flood-prevention works of improvement by the Flood Control Act of 1944. Under the flood-prevention program in the following 11 watersheds:

Buffalo Creek, N. Y.
Potomac River, Va. and W. Va.
Coosa River, Ga. and Tenn.
Little Tallahatchie, Miss.
Yazoo River, Miss.
Little Sioux River, Iowa.

Middle Colorado River, Tex.
Trinity River, Tex.
Washita River, Okla.
Los Angeles River, Calif.
Santa Ynez River, Calif.

a total of 204 structures have been completed or are under construction, to this date. These structures contain an aggregate capacity of 112,334 acre-feet. The average capacity per structure is 556 acre-feet.

Of the total of 204 structures, 43 have a capacity of more than 1,000 acre-feet; 12 exceed 2,000 acre-feet; and 3 are slightly in excess of 5,000 acre-feet. No structure exceeds 6,000 acre-feet. The larger structures are key structures in a watershed plan and are usually located at the upper end of a tributary valley.

GLADWIN E. YOUNG.



Calendar No. 1633

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6788

[Report No. 1620]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1954

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-
4 sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing
5 loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to
6 the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that
7 the Federal Government should cooperate with States and
8 their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation dis-
9 tricts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local
10 public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages

1 and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization,
2 and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protect-
3 ing the Nation's land and water resources.

4 SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms
5 shall mean:

6 The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the
7 United States.

8 "Works of improvement"—any undertaking for flood
9 prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures,
10 and agricultural phases of the conservation, development,
11 utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwater-
12 shed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand
13 acres and not including any single structure which provides
14 more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. A num-
15 ber of such subwatersheds when they are component parts
16 of a larger watershed may be planned together when the
17 local sponsoring organizations so desire.

18 "Local organization"—any State, political subdivision
19 thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention
20 or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other
21 agency having authority under State law to carry out flood
22 prevention and related activities.

23 SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing
24 any carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secre-
25 tary is authorized, upon application of local organizations—

1 ~~(1)~~ to conduct such investigations and surveys as
2 may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improve-
3 ment;

4 ~~(2)~~ to make such studies as may be necessary for
5 determining the physical and economic soundness of
6 plans for works of improvement, including a determina-
7 tion as to whether benefits exceed costs;

8 ~~(3)~~ to cooperate and enter into agreements with
9 and to furnish financial and other assistance to local
10 organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment
11 measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the
12 rate of assistance for similar practices under existing
13 national programs; and

14 ~~(4)~~ to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other
15 Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this
16 section.

17 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to
18 providing Federal assistance that local organizations shall—

19 ~~(1)~~ furnish without cost to the Federal Govern-
20 ment all easements and rights-of-way needed in con-
21 nection with works of improvement installed with
22 Federal assistance;

23 ~~(2)~~ assume such proportionate share of the cost
24 of installing any works of improvement involving Fed-
25 eral assistance as may be determined by the Secretary

1 to be equitable in consideration of anticipation benefits
2 from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the
3 construction cost for providing any capacity in struc-
4 tures for purposes other than flood prevention and
5 features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal
6 Government under the provisions of this Act; and

7 (3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secre-
8 tary for defraying all costs of operating and maintaining
9 such works of improvement, in accordance with regula-
10 tions presented by the Secretary of Agriculture.

11 SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested
12 local organization have agreed on a plan for works of im-
13 provement, and the Secretary has determined that the flood
14 prevention and soil conservation benefits exceed their costs,
15 and the local organization has met the requirements for
16 participation in carrying out the works of improvement as
17 set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to partici-
18 pate in the installation of such works of improvement in ac-
19 cordance with the plan: *Provided*, That in participating in
20 the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary,
21 as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities
22 for administering the overall national agricultural program,
23 shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provi-
24 sions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, before such instal-
25 lation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secre-

1 tary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification
2 therefor to the Congress through the President and shall come
3 into agreement with the Committee on Agriculture and For-
4 estry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the
5 House of Representatives with respect to such plan: *Provided*
6 *further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation
7 or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands
8 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or
9 (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater de-
10 tention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the
11 Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his
12 views and recommendations at least 60 days prior to trans-
13 mission of the plan to the Congress through the President.
14 The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the
15 Interior and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the
16 Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above
17 60-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the
18 Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the Presi-
19 dent.

20 SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with
21 other Federal and with States and local agencies to make
22 investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and
23 other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-
24 nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secre-
25 tary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under

1 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secre-
2 tary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the
3 Secretary of Agriculture in the planning of works or
4 programs for such lands.

5 SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936
6 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring
7 authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the
8 direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary
9 examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improve-
10 ment for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion
11 prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways
12 are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the authority of the
13 Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secere-
14 tary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and
15 waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized
16 to be carried out by that Department by the Act of Decem-
17 ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, shall not be
18 affected by the provisions of this section.

19 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes
21 of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.
22 *That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the water-*
23 *sheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing*
24 *loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to*
25 *the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that*

1 *the Federal Government should cooperate with States and*
2 *their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation dis-*
3 *tricts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local*
4 *public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages*
5 *and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization,*
6 *and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protect-*
7 *ing the Nation's land and water resources.*

8 *SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms*
9 *shall mean:*

10 *The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the*
11 *United States.*

12 *"Works of improvement"—any undertaking for—*

13 *(1) flood prevention (including structural and land-*
14 *treatment measures) or*

15 *(2) agricultural phases of the conservation, develop-*
16 *ment, utilization, and disposal of water*

17 *in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding two hun-*
18 *dred and fifty thousand acres and not including any single*
19 *structure which provides more than two thousand acre-feet*
20 *of total capacity or such greater capacity, not exceeding five*
21 *thousand acre-feet, as may be specifically authorized by Act*
22 *of Congress. A number of such subwatersheds when they are*
23 *component parts of a larger watershed may be planned to-*
24 *gether when the local sponsoring organizations so desire.*

25 *"Local organization"—any State, political subdivision*

1 *thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention*
2 *or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other*
3 *agency having authority under State law to carry*
4 *out, maintain and operate the works of improvement.*

5 *SEC. 3. In order to assist State and local organizations*
6 *in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improve-*
7 *ment, the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local*
8 *organizations if such application has been reviewed and*
9 *approved by the State agency having supervisory responsi-*
10 *bility over programs provided for in this Act, or by the*
11 *Governor if there is no State agency having such responsi-*
12 *bility—*

13 *(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as*
14 *may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improve-*
15 *ment;*

16 *(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for*
17 *determining the physical and economic soundness of*
18 *plans for works of improvement, including a determina-*
19 *tion as to whether benefits exceed costs;*

20 *(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with*
21 *and to furnish financial and other assistance to local*
22 *organizations: Provided, That, for the land-treatment*
23 *measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the*
24 *rate of assistance for similar practices under existing*
25 *national programs;*

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement that local organizations shall—

(1) acquire without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as will be needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from such improvements: Provided, That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act;

(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement, in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture;

(4) acquire, or provide assurance that landowners

1 *have acquired, such water rights, pursuant to State law,*
2 *as may be needed in the installation and operation of the*
3 *work of improvement; and*

4 *(5) obtain agreements to carry out recommended soil*
5 *conservation measures and proper farm plans from*
6 *owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situ-*
7 *ated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir*
8 *to be installed with Federal assistance.*

9 *SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary, the appropriate*
10 *State agency, and the interested local organization have*
11 *agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secre-*
12 *tary has determined that the benefits exceed the costs, and*
13 *the local organization has met the requirements for par-*
14 *ticipation in carrying out the works of improvement as set*
15 *forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to assist*
16 *such local organizations in developing specifications, in pre-*
17 *paring contracts for construction, and to otherwise aid the*
18 *local organization to undertake the works of improvement*
19 *pursuant to the agreement between the Secretary and the*
20 *local organization under the provisions of section 3 of this*
21 *Act: Provided, That in participating in the installation of*
22 *such works of improvement the Secretary, as far as prac-*
23 *ticable and consistent with his responsibilities for admin-*
24 *istering the overall national agricultural program, shall*
25 *utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provisions*

1 of this Act: Provided further, That, at least forty-five days
2 (counting only days occurring during any regular or special
3 sessions of the Congress) before such installation involving
4 Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit
5 a copy of the plan and the justification therefor to the Con-
6 gress through the President: Provided further, That any such
7 plan (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or
8 which affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of
9 the Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal
10 assistance for floodwater detention structures, shall be sub-
11 mitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of
12 the Army, respectively, for his views and recommendations
13 at least ninety days prior to transmission of the plan to the
14 Congress through the President. The views and recom-
15 mendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary
16 of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior
17 to the expiration of the above ninety-day period, shall
18 accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agri-
19 culture to the Congress through the President: Provided
20 further, That, prior to any Federal participation in the
21 works of improvement under this Act, the President shall
22 issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or
23 desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, and to assure
24 the coordination of the work authorized under this Act and

1 *related work of other agencies including the Department of*
2 *the Interior and the Department of the Army.*

3 *SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with*
4 *other Federal and with States and local agencies to make*
5 *investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and*
6 *other waterways as a basis for the development of coordi-*
7 *nated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secre-*
8 *tary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under*
9 *the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secre-*
10 *tary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secre-*
11 *tary of Agriculture in the planning and development of works*
12 *or programs for such lands.*

13 *SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936*
14 *(49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring*
15 *authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the*
16 *direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary*
17 *examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improve-*
18 *ment for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion*
19 *prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways*
20 *are hereby repealed: Provided, That (a) the authority of the*
21 *Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secre-*
22 *tary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and*
23 *waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized*
24 *to be carried out by that Department by the Act of Decem-*
25 *ber 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the*

1 *authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emer-*
2 *gency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion pre-*
3 *vention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of*
4 *June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216*
5 *of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be*
6 *affected by the provisions of this section.*

7 *SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated*
8 *such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes*
9 *of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.*

10 *SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Watershed Pro-*
11 *tection Act".*

Passed the House of Representatives March 11, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

MARCH 12 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 18 (legislative day, JUNE 11), 1954

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

June 22, 1954
June 21, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 114

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee acted on diverted acres. House received conference report on Army flood-control appropriation bill. Rep. Davis urged House to adopt Senate amendment to include coffee under Commodity Exchange Act.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture: Continued executive consideration of the general farm program and agreed to strike out section 403 of the committee print entitled 'Diverted Acres.' This action was taken on the premise that Secretary of Agriculture Benson has stated that the Department already has authority in this connection and that further legislation was needless." (p. D711.)
 2. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on the Army civil functions appropriation bill for 1955, H. R. 8367, which includes appropriations for flood-control (H. Rept. 1892)(pp. 8088-90).
House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8873, the defense appropriation bill; H. R. 8680, the Interior appropriation bill, and H. R. 8067, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill (p. 8088). Senate conferees have been appointed on these bills.
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$553,150 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (H. Doc. 440)(p. 8100).
 3. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3336, to include Nevada and Utah among the States authorized to negotiate a compact for division of Columbia River waters (H. Rept. 1895)(p. 8100).
 4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9232, to extend until June 30, 1955, the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation (H. Rept. 1891)(p. 8100).
- LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Today the House is to consider the Consent and Private Calendars and the Virgin Islands bill (pp. 8091, D711).

SENATE

6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Sen. Hunt. Today the Senate is expected to consider the calendar, followed by trade agreements bill (p. D709).

7. SOIL CONSERVATION. As reported (see Digest 113), H. R. 6788, which would be cited as the "Watershed Protection Act," provides as follows:

Sec. 1 states that the Federal Government should cooperate with State and local agencies in flood-control and water-management projects.

Sec. 2 defines a "work of improvement" as any undertaking for flood prevention and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than 2,000 acre-feet of total capacity or such greater capacity, not exceeding 5,000 acre-feet, as may be authorized by act of Congress.

Sec. 3 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of local organizations made with the approval of the appropriate State agency, to assist them in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement by conducting investigations and studies, furnishing financial and other assistance, and obtaining the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies.

Sec. 4 requires local organizations desiring assistance to (1) acquire needed land, easements, and rights-of-way; (2) assume a share of the cost deemed equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits; (3) make arrangements for defraying costs of operation and maintenance; (4) obtain necessary water rights; and (5) obtain agreements from owners of 50 percent of the lands above each retention reservoir to carry out recommended soil conservation measures.

Sec. 5 provides that before assistance in the installation of any work may be furnished, (1) the plan must be agreed upon by the appropriate State agency, the local organization, and the Secretary; (2) the Secretary must have determined that the benefits exceed the costs; (3) the plan and the justification therefor must have been transmitted to Congress through the President and 45 session days must have elapsed thereafter; and (4) the plan must have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior if it includes reclamation or irrigation works or affects public lands under his jurisdiction, or to the Secretary of the Army if it includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, at least 90 days before its transmission to Congress, and their views received within that time must be transmitted to Congress with the plan. No such assistance could be furnished until the President issues appropriate regulations to assure coordination of the work.

Sec. 6 authorizes cooperation in watershed investigations and surveys to develop coordinated programs. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate in the planning and development of works or programs affecting lands under his jurisdiction.

Sec. 7 repeals the Secretary's authority under the Flood Control Act of 1936 to make preliminary examinations and surveys and prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on watersheds, but preserves his authority to prosecute the 11 projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 and to prosecute emergency measures under the 1938 act.

BILL INTRODUCED

8. COCONUT OIL. H. R. 9628, by Rep. Dingell, to repeal the 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil; to Ways and Means Committee. (p. 8101.)

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

9. FORESTRY. S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. Approved June 18, 1954. (Public Law 401, 83rd Cong.)

10. HOMESTEADING. S. 1823, to give to veterans of the Korean conflict the same

6/22/54

SENATE

16. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture and Forestry
"Continued executive consideration of S. 3052, to encourage a stable, prosperous, and free agriculture, following which it announced that it had tentatively agreed to: (1) Permit continuation of marketing orders even though prices rise above parity; (2) Extend marketing order authority to fruits and vegetables for canning and freezing if 50 percent of the processors in number and volume assent -- and that the processors be represented in the administering agency; (3) Permit inclusion in marketing agreements and orders of terms providing for fixing sizes of standard containers, and also terms providing for marketing research; (4) Extend the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to make soil conservation payments; (5) Preserve the county committee system after placing the soil conservation payment program on a grant-in-aid basis to the States; and (6) Make permissive, rather than mandatory, the Secretary of Agriculture's authority to fix fair prices for conservation materials and services furnished under the ACP program." (p. D714.)
17. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed as reported H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in planning and carrying out works of improvement for soil conservation (pp. 8166-71). The committee report was printed in the Record. For provisions of this bill as reported, see Digest 114.
18. TAXATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments (June 18) H. R. 8300, the tax revision bill (S. Rept. 1622)(pp. 8103-4).
19. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 9447 (S. Rept. 1623)(p. 8106).
20. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Began debate on H. R. 9474, to extend until June 12, 1955, the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 8144-52, 8158-63, 8165-6, 8182-5).
21. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Post Office and Civil Service...ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 3507, authorizing the Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for civilian officers and employees in the Federal Service. The primary amendments adopted by the committee are: (1) To exclude certain corporations of the Farm Credit Administration; (2) to define types of employees which the Commission might exclude by regulation and prohibit exclusions because of the hazardous nature of employment; (3) include in the bill a schedule of dismemberment benefits; (4) discontinue payment of premiums by employee at age 65; (5) to extend insurance without cost to employees retired for disability; (6) to eliminate the requirement that a reinsuring company must have contracts with at least 25 different employers; (7) to permit fraternal associations, licensed to write life insurance and doing so exclusively on the lives of Federal employees, to participate in the reinsurance program; (8) to specifically authorize reinsurance of liabilities assumed on behalf of retired and separated members of employee beneficial associations; (9) to direct the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Committee of 5 employees to advise the Commission, this Committee of 5 to select 1 of its own members as Chairman; and (10) to specify that district courts of the United States concurrent with Court of Claims shall have original jurisdiction of any claim under this act." (p. D716.)
22. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 165, to authorize the Glendo unit, Wyo., Missouri Basin project (p. 8138).

23. **BANKING AND CURRENCY.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 3589, to provide for independent management of the Export-Import Bank under a Board of Directors, to provide for representation of the Bank on the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, and to increase the Bank's lending authority (S. Rept. 1624) (p. 8106).
24. **EDUCATION.** The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 2759, to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services (S. Rept. 1626) (p. 8106).
25. **HEALTH FACILITIES.** Passed with amendments H. R. 8149, to provide assistance to the States for surveying the need for diagnostic or treatment centers, for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, for rehabilitation facilities, etc., and to provide assistance in the construction of such facilities (pp. 8125-38).
26. **MINERALS; PUBLIC LANDS.** Discussed, and passed over at Sen. Morse's request, H. R. 3915, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development (pp. 8119-20).
27. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Kefauver discussed with others and criticized the administration's power policy and stated that "it is in line with the general antagonism of the administration against public power, the REA, and the effort to develop the resources of the Nation through the public power agencies..." (pp. 8176-82).
28. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Sen. Knowland announced that, following the trade agreements bill, it is planned to consider several bills not affecting this Department, the Indian extension work bill, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill, the tax revision bill, and the watershed bill. He announced an intention that the Senate begin night sessions and meet on Saturdays. He expressed a hope for a sine die adjournment July 31 and said, "I see no reason why we cannot hit the target date." (pp. 8116-7, 8144).

BILLS INTRODUCED

29. **PRICES.** S. 3646, by Sen. Capehart, to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices; to Judiciary Committee (p. 8107). Remarks of author (pp. 8107-8.)
30. **WATER CONSERVATION.** S. 3647, by Sen. Johnson, Tex., to provide for modification of certain works of improvement authorized on Gaudalupe River, Tex., by the act of March 2, 1945; to Public Works Committee (p. 8107). Remarks of author (p. 8108.)
31. **FOREIGN TRADE.** S. 3650, by Sen. Kennedy, and H. R. 9562, by Rep. Williams, N. J., to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the U. S.; to Finance Committee (p. 8107) Remarks of Senator Kennedy (pp. 8171-6).
32. **EDUCATION.** H. R. 9640, by Rep. McConnell, to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act so as to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services, provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds, and otherwise improve the provisions of that act; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 8241).

resolution—also be placed in the RECORD together with an article on How the Pledge Was Written, by Margarette S. Miller, which appeared in the Sunday supplement, Parade, for June 13, 1954.

There being no objection, the statement and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

From this day forward, the millions of our school children will daily proclaim in every city and town, every village and rural schoolhouse, the dedication of our Nation and our people to the Almighty. To anyone who truly loves America, nothing could be more inspiring than to contemplate this rededication of our youth, on each school morning, to our country's true meaning.

Especially is this meaningful as we regard today's world. Over the globe, mankind has been cruelly torn by violence and brutality and, by the millions, deadened in mind and soul by a materialistic philosophy of life. Man everywhere is appalled by the prospect of atomic war. In this somber setting, this law and its effects today have profound meaning. In this way we are reaffirming the transcendence of religious faith in America's heritage and future; in this way we shall constantly strengthen those spiritual weapons which forever will be our country's most powerful resource, in peace or in war.

[From Parade of June 13, 1954]

HOW THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE WAS WRITTEN
(By Margarette S. Miller)

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—One sticky August night in 1892, the lamps burned late in the Boston office of a magazine named The Youth's Companion.

A 36-year former minister stared out at the city and tried to fit together a few words that would sum up an American's love for his flag.

The man was Francis Bellamy, of Rome, N. Y., and the sheet of foolscap in front of him was soon to contain the words we know as the pledge of allegiance.

Those words have come down to us, to be repeated by every schoolboy and treasured by every patriot, but the author's name had been mislaid.

Bellamy probably is the most neglected poet in American history.

Most Americans never have heard of him, although I have campaigned for 15 years to win him rightful recognition. Today's Congress, 45 States, and 5 Territories recognize him as the author.

The Upham family and some others still maintain that James Bailey Upham, Bellamy's boss, wrote the pledge. But from 18 years of research, including a study of Bellamy's private papers and journals, here is my account of how our pledge was written.

When Francis Bellamy joined The Youth's Companion, the magazine was leading a great rededication to Americanism.

Part of that program was to raise the flag over all the Nation's schools on Columbus Day, 1892.

Upham had wanted a new flag salute for the occasion. But Bellamy had convinced him that a salute would be far too stiff and formal.

What was needed now, he felt, was a warm, human, simple pledge.

Sitting there, twirling his pen, he quickly hit on the first words: "I pledge allegiance to my flag." And since the flag would symbolize the Nation, he added, "and to the Republic for which it stands."

But then the writing became more difficult. Bellamy skimmed through American history. He reflected on the Civil War. The scars were just healing.

And he tacked on, "one Nation indivisible," for surely the war had proved that.

But he still needed some phrase which would sum up America and the American dream. He thought of the slogan of the French Revolution, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

And he knew that "Liberty and justice for all" was the simple, yet moving phrase he was groping for. The pledge was done. (Later, it was revised slightly.)

Bellamy left the magazine, 4 years later, to enter the advertising field. His writings reveal that until his death in 1931, he regarded the few words of the pledge as the greatest he had ever written. His personal story of the pledge also contains this prediction:

"And Mr. Upham said, 'My boy, I can't help thinking that this thing you have written will last long after you and I are both dead.'"

Tomorrow, on Flag Day, millions of Americans will reaffirm that the pledge does live on. The name of Francis Bellamy, a man fired with pride in his flag and his country, should live with it.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope, and respectfully suggest, that every newspaper in the country, at least once before the Fourth of July, print on its front page the new Pledge of Allegiance with the words "under God" in bold-face type, so that all the people may know the new pledge of allegiance.

RELIEF FOR THE SHEEP-RAISING INDUSTRY BY MAKING AVAILABLE TO CERTAIN SKILLED ALIEN SHEEPHERDERS SPECIAL NON-QUOTA IMMIGRATION VISAS

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I understand that the unfinished business before the Senate is Calendar No. 1613, House bill 9474, extending the trade agreements act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1612, Senate bill 2862.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2862) to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special non-quota immigration visas available to certain skilled alien shepherders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this bill was announced today upon the call of the Calendar. Although I was not present in the chamber I asked that my objection to its immediate consideration be made by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] or the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS]. The objection was made.

If the bill were taken up in an orderly way I am by no means certain that I would oppose it; and I have already so expressed myself to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN]. However, I desire an opportunity to study the bill. I desire an opportunity to make extended remarks on the bill. Of course, the opportunity to prepare such remarks will not be at my disposal if the bill is taken up tonight.

It is a most unusual procedure that a bill which is objected to upon the call of the calendar is taken up, without notice to the objector, on the same day on which the objection is made. I am not certain of the parliamentary situation. I do not know whether I have the right to object to the consideration of the bill. I do not wish to object to the bill until I have an opportunity to study it. If the Chair rules that I have the right to object to the immediate consideration of the bill, I intend to do so, because I think it is a most unusual proceeding to call up a bill on the same day on which the bill has been previously objected to on a call of the calendar.

Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from Kansas has suggested to me privately that he would like to have a quorum call. I have no objection to a quorum call, provided I do not lose my right to withhold unanimous consent. I cannot preserve that right I shall certainly not yield for the purpose of permitting the Senator from Kansas to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair informs the Senator that under the present procedure the Senator may object at any time.

Mr. LEHMAN. In other words, I do not surrender my right to object by yielding for the purpose of permitting the Senator from Kansas to suggest the absence of a quorum?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. Then I shall be very glad to have a quorum call if the Senator from Kansas wishes it.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is not debatable.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not wish to debate it. I am reserving my right to object to rescinding the order for the quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is not debatable. Either the Senator objects or he does not object.

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall temporarily object, until I get an assurance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The secretary will continue the call of the roll.

The Chief Clerk resumed the call of the roll.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, an objection has been noted by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] to my unanimous-consent request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1612, S. 2862, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special nonquota immigration visas available to certain skilled alien sheepherders. Inasmuch as the objection has been noted, I desire to have the bill go over for consideration until tomorrow.

I now ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, H. R. 9474, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements, be temporarily laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1633, H. R. 6788.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas withdraw his previous request that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 2862?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving my right to object, let me say that a number of objections have been filed to the bill. Am I to understand from the acting majority leader that the matter was cleared earlier today between the majority leader and the minority leader?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. The Senator is correct. That is my understanding, and I was asked to seek to have the bill considered at this time on the basis of that understanding.

Mr. GORE. I reserved the right to object because some Senators had filed objections to the bill. It is possible that those objections have been removed. Upon the statement of the distinguished Senator from Kansas I withhold any objection.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I thank the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act, the following terms shall mean:

The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

"Works of improvement"—any undertaking for—

(1) flood prevention (including structural and land-treatment measures) or

(2) agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water

in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than 2,000 acre-feet of total capacity or such greater capacity, not exceeding 5,000 acre-feet, as may be specifically authorized by Act of Congress. A number of such subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire.

"Local organization"—any State, political subdivision thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain, and operate the works of improvement.

SEC. 3. In order to assist State and local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organizations if such application has been reviewed and approved by the State agency having supervisory responsibility over programs provided for in this act, or by the governor if there is no State agency having such responsibility—

(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs;

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement that local organizations shall—

(1) acquire without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as will be needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related

thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this act;

(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement, in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture;

(4) acquire, or provide assurance that landowners have acquired, such water rights, pursuant to State law, as may be needed in the installation and operation of the work of improvement; and

(5) obtain agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 percent of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance.

SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary, the appropriate State agency, and the interested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the benefits exceed the costs, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation in carrying out the works of improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to assist such local organizations in developing specifications, in preparing contracts for construction, and to otherwise aid the local organization to undertake the works of improvement pursuant to the agreement between the Secretary and the local organization under the provisions of section 3 of this act: *Provided*, That in participating in the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities for administering the overall national agricultural program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That, at least 45 days (counting only days occurring during any regular or special sessions of the Congress) before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification therefor to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and recommendations at least 90 days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress through the President. The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above 90-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That, prior to any Federal participation in the works of improvement under this act, the President shall issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this act, and to assure the coordination of the work authorized under this act and related work of other agencies including the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with other Federal and with States and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secretary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the planning and development of works or programs for such lands.

SEC. 7. The provisions of the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and sup-

plemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That (a) the authority of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by that Department by the act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216 of the act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163) shall not be affected by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, such sums to remain available until expended.

SEC. 9. This act may be cited as the "Watershed Protection Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HOLLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, about an hour ago H. R. 6788, as reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, was passed by the Senate without any debate or discussion whatever, and without including in the RECORD the report of the committee of the Senate on this important measure.

Mr. President, since I believe that this measure to be highly important and to mark a very real departure in policy on the part of Congress, I feel that I should make some brief remarks at this time with reference to this far-reaching proposed legislation. I hope it will prove to be highly beneficial, but, nevertheless, it is, as I have said, such a complete departure from prior legislation in the field of watershed protection and development that I think it requires some explanation and discussion. Otherwise students of development in this field in the future will look in vain for any guidance from the Senate, which has passed the measure today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, first, to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on the bill. It is report No. 1620.

There being no objection, the report (No. 1620) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

GENERAL PURPOSE

The general purpose of the bill is to carry out the upstream watershed recommendations contained in the President's message of

July 31, 1953, which is attached hereto as exhibit A. The bill provides for technical and financial assistance to State and local agencies in undertaking flood-prevention work and agricultural phases of water management in watersheds and subwatersheds. Your committee recommends striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a committee amendment containing a number of changes in the text of the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL POLICY

The first section of the committee amendment states it to be the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with State and local agencies in flood-control and water-management projects.

DEFINITIONS

Section 2 of the amendment defines a "work of improvement" as any undertaking for flood prevention and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 250,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than 2,000 acre-feet of total capacity or such greater capacity, not exceeding 5,000 acre-feet, as may be authorized by act of Congress. A number of subwatersheds in any given watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire. This definition differs in two respects from that contained in the bill as it passed the House. First, in order to make it absolutely clear that a work of improvement may consist solely of an undertaking for "agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water," such as a drainage project, the commas setting off the phrase "including structural and land-treatment measures" have been changed to parentheses, and the typographical form has been changed slightly. While your committee believes that the definition as originally written covered drainage projects, whether incidental to flood-prevention work or not, there is some legislative history construing it otherwise, and your committee therefore recommends this change in punctuation and form. Second, as passed by the House, a 5,000 acre-foot limitation was imposed upon the total capacity of any structure which might be included in a work of improvement. Your committee felt that this limitation might be somewhat high in view of the facts that the bill does not require individual authorization of projects by Congress, and that structures of this size might have considerable effect on flood control, navigation, and reclamation projects which must be individually considered and authorized by Congress. Your committee therefore recommends that congressional approval be required for projects including any structure having a total capacity between 2,000 and 5,000 acre-feet.

Section 2 defines a local organization as any State, political subdivision thereof, soil- or water-conservation district, flood-prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain, and operate the works of improvement. This definition differs slightly from that in the bill as it passed the House, since it includes agencies having authority to carry out, maintain, and operate the works of improvement, instead of agencies having authority to "carry out flood prevention and related activities."

ASSISTANCE FURNISHED

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of local organizations made with the approval of the appropriate State agency, to assist them in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement by conducting investigations and studies, furnishing financial and other assistance, and obtaining the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies.

Approval by appropriate State agency was not required by the bill as it passed the House, but is considered desirable by your committee to afford the State some control over operations within its boundaries.

REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE

Section 4 requires local organizations desiring assistance to (1) acquire needed land, easements, and rights-of-way; (2) assume a share of the cost deemed equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits; (3) make arrangements for defraying costs of operation and maintenance; (4) obtain necessary water rights; and (5) obtain agreements from owners of 50 percent of the lands above each retention reservoir to carry out recommended soil conservation measures. Lands, easements, and rights-of-way already owned by the United States would, of course, not be required to be acquired by the local organizations, nor would local organizations be expected to meet these requirements before the Secretary could furnish the technical assistance necessary to prepare plans for the construction of the work of improvement.

Your committee gave consideration to providing a more definite statutory formula for cost sharing, but determined that a definite formula could not be devised which would be equitable in all cases and that discretion would have to be left in the Secretary. The memorandum of Gladwin E. Young attached hereto as exhibit D states that the non-Federal contribution to the 65 watersheds discussed in the second paragraph thereof is expected to represent more than 50 percent of the total cost of the projects. Your committee approves this policy and believes that it should be applied to projects authorized by this bill as far as may be equitable and possible. No part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto is to be borne by the United States.

This section differs from the bill as passed by the House in that (1) it makes it clear that its requirements are not a prerequisite to assistance in the planning of works of improvement, (2) local organizations will not be required to transfer lands, easements, and rights-of-way to the United States, (3) local organizations would not necessarily be required to defray all operating and maintenance costs, so that appropriate allowance may be made for such factors as benefits to Federal lands, and (4) the water right and soil conservation agreement provisions have been added.

ADDITIONAL PREREQUISITES TO ASSISTANCE IN THE INSTALLATION OF WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT

Section 5 provides that before assistance in the installation of any work may be furnished (1) the plan must be agreed upon by the appropriate State agency, the local organization, and the Secretary; (2) the Secretary must have determined that the benefits exceed the costs; (3) the plan and the justification therefor must have been transmitted to Congress through the President and 45 session days must have elapsed thereafter; and (4) the plan must have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior if it includes reclamation or irrigation works or affects public lands under his jurisdiction, or to the Secretary of the Army if it includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, at least 90 days before its transmission to Congress, and their views received within that time must be transmitted to Congress with the plan. No such assistance could be furnished until the President has issued appropriate regulations, which will assure coordination of the work under this act and related work of other agencies.

This section differs from that passed by the House in several respects. First, agreement by the appropriate State agency is required,

in view of the State's natural interest in projects within its boundaries. Second, a requirement that the benefits must exceed the costs has been substituted for the more limited requirement that the flood-prevention and soil-conservation benefits must exceed their costs. Third, assistance would be limited to aiding the local organizations to undertake the work, whereas the House provision authorizes the Secretary to participate in the installation. Your committee believes that the local character of these projects should be preserved, and that they should not become Federal construction projects. Fourth, transmission of the plan to Congress is required to be made 45 session days before installation is commenced so that Congress may have an opportunity to take any action it might consider appropriate. Fifth, a provision of the House bill for coming into agreement with committees of the House and Senate has been omitted because of questions concerning its constitutionality. Sixth, the time provided for consideration of certain plans by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army has been extended to 90 days from 60 days. Seventh, the provision for issuance of regulations by the President has been inserted. While your committee believes that the President has authority to issue such regulations, the importance of effective coordination in this field is such that it was felt specific provision should be made.

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS

Section 6 authorizes cooperation in watershed investigations and surveys to develop coordinated programs. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate in the planning and development of works or programs affecting lands under his jurisdiction. This section differs from the House provision in that it authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cooperate in the development of works and programs for lands under his jurisdiction.

REPEAL

Section 7 repeals the Secretary's authority under the Flood Control Act of 1936 to make preliminary examinations and surveys and prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on watersheds, but preserves his authority to prosecute the 11 projects authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 and to prosecute emergency measures under the 1938 act. The provision retaining emergency authority was added by your committee.

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 8 authorizes appropriations in such sums as may be necessary to carry out the act.

SHORT TITLE

Section 9, added by your committee, provides a short title, the "Watershed Protection Act."

EXHIBITS

The President's message of July 31, 1953, the reports of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget recommending approval of this legislation, and the memorandum of Gladwin E. Young discussing existing projects, are attached hereto as exhibits A, B, C, and D, respectively.

EXHIBIT A—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RELATIVE TO A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO CONSERVE AND IMPROVE THE NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES (H. DOC. NO. 221, 83D CONG., 1ST SESS.)

"To the Congress of the United States:

"In the stress of dealing with urgent problems of peace and security and budget appropriations and tax revenues, we sometimes overlook the fundamental importance to our national well-being of constructive, forward-looking policies designed to conserve and improve the Nation's natural renewable resources.

"Before the Congress adjourns, therefore, I believe it will be useful to focus attention on some of our basic land and water resource problems and to point the way for constructive efforts to improve the management and use of these resources.

"In my state of the Union message, I called attention to the vast importance to this Nation now and in the future of our soil and water, our forests and minerals, and our wildlife resources. I indicated the need for a strong Federal program in the field of resource development. At the same time I pointed to the necessity for a cooperative partnership of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound natural-resources program.

"In addition to the immediate danger of waste resulting from inadequate conservation measures, we must bear in mind the needs of a growing population and an expanding economy. At present we are faced with excess reserves of some agricultural commodities and the need for production adjustments to gear our agricultural economy to current demands. But in the long run, we shall need to give increased attention to the improvement and reclamation of land in its broadest aspects, including soil productivity, irrigation, drainage, and the replenishing of ground-water reserves, if we are adequately to feed and clothe our people, to provide gainful employment, and to continue to improve our standard of living.

"Our basic problem is to carry forward the tradition of conservation, improvement, and wise use and development of our land and water resources—a policy initiated 50 years ago under the leadership of President Theodore Roosevelt. To do this within the framework of a sound fiscal policy and in the light of defense needs will require the maximum cooperation among the States and local communities, farmers, businessmen, and other private citizens, and the Federal Government. It will require the development of clear guidelines to be established by the Congress as to the proper functions of the Federal Government. It will require the revitalization of renewable resources by users who should be entitled to reasonable assurances in connection with authorized uses. It will require adherence to sound principles for the financing and the sharing of the cost of multiple-purpose land and water resources development. It will require improved Federal organization to accomplish a more logical division of responsibilities among the various Federal agencies in order that resource development programs may be carried on with the greatest efficiency and the least duplication. And it will require comprehensive river basin planning with the cooperation of State and local interests.

"This administration is moving ahead in the formulation of sound organization and improved policies for the use of our soil, our public lands, and our water resources. I have requested, and the Congress has granted through Reorganization Plan No. 2, increased authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to improve the organization of the Department of Agriculture. I have recently established by Executive order a National Agricultural Advisory Commission. A review is being made of the basic power policies of the Federal Government in connection with multiple-purpose river basin development as it relates to private economic development. The Corps of Engineers is making a study of the basis for State and local financial participation in local flood-protection works. There are under detailed study various proposals for dealing with the complicated problems of overlapping and duplicative authority among the several resource-development agencies. And the Bureau of the Budget and the resource agencies are reviewing the present standards and procedures for evaluat-

tion and cost allocation of water resource development projects.

"It is fortunate that today there is a growing recognition on the part of land users and the public generally of the need to strengthen conservation in our upstream watersheds and to minimize flood damage. Inadequate conservation measures and unsound land-use patterns vastly increase the danger of loss of valuable topsoil from wind erosion in time of subnormal rainfall and from water erosion in time of floods.

"This should be done as an integral part of our total flood-control and water-use program. In our past efforts to better utilize our water resources, to control floods and to prevent loss of life and property, we have made large investments on the major waterways of the Nation. Yet we have tended to neglect the serious waste involved in the loss of topsoil from the Nation's farms and the clogging of our streams and channels which results from erosion on the upper reaches of the small streams and tributaries of the Nation's rivers.

"It is important, too, for groups of farmers banded together in local organizations, such as soil-conservation districts and watershed associations, to take the initiative, with the technical advice and guidance of the appropriate Federal and State agencies in developing adequate plans for proper land use and resource improvement in watersheds throughout the Nation. As these plans are prepared and local agreement and cooperation are assured, I believe that we should move ahead in the construction of works of improvement and the installation of land-treatment measures as rapidly as possible consistent with a sound overall fiscal program.

"As we move forward in a cooperative and coordinated soil and water conservation program, we must not overlook the essential role played by the Federal Government in the management of public lands. Approximately 50 percent of the land area of the western States is owned and managed by a number of Federal agencies. The National Park Service administers parks and monuments having national significance. The Forest Service administers the national forests, with their valuable timberlands and grazing resources, and in cooperation with State and local interests protects critical watersheds. The Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers manage lands in connection with water-resource projects built by these agencies. Fish and wildlife are protected by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers Indian lands, and the great public domain remaining is administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

"The Federal Government has a responsibility to manage wisely those public lands and forests under its jurisdiction necessary in the interest of the public as a whole. Important values exist in these lands for forest and mineral products, grazing, fish, and wildlife, and for recreation. Moreover, it is imperative to the welfare of thousands of communities and millions of acres of irrigated land that such lands be managed to protect the water supply and water quality which come from them. In the utilization of these lands, the people are entitled to expect that their timber, minerals, streams, and water supply, wildlife and recreational values should be safeguarded, improved, and made available not only for this but for future generations. At the same time public lands should be made available for their best use under conditions that promote stability for communities and individuals and encourage full development of the resources involved.

"While, as I have indicated, our major problem is to carry forward a tradition of improvement and conservation of our natural resources, the best means of achieving this objective depends on keeping up with chang-

ing conditions. For example, the problems of water-resource development in the West are undergoing considerable change. The pattern of western growth has broadened substantially in recent years. Industrial expansion has been extensive and varied. Increased activities in mineral and fuel processing have occurred. Urban expansion has been well above the national average in many communities. These developments have brought about strong competition for existing water supplies and have stimulated the need for a broader approach in planning new water resource developments. As a consequence, the Federal role in the cooperative development of these resources should now be reexamined in the interest of achieving a better balanced program for western growth.

"Conserving and improving our land and water resources is high priority business for all of us. It is the purpose of this administration to present to the next session of the Congress suitable recommendations for achieving the objectives set forth in this message. I am confident that the studies of governmental organization and functions authorized by this Congress can also make an important contribution to the solution of these problems. As the Congress moves ahead on a constructive legislative program in the resource field, it will have my full support and cooperation. We must build a balanced program for the use and development of all our natural resources. Such a program is indispensable to maintaining and improving our standard of living as we make the future secure for a growing America."

"DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

"THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1953."

EXHIBIT B

AUGUST 5, 1953.

Hon. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. HOPE: In response to your request, we are glad to submit our views on H. R. 6788, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

The Department strongly endorses H. R. 6788 and recommends its enactment by the Congress.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations, including State governments and local agencies such as soil-conservation districts, conservancy districts, and flood-control districts, upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement in the field of flood prevention, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, use and disposal of water.

The bill contains the sound principle of local initiative and responsibility. It would, we believe, encourage local participation in both planning and sharing of costs for the installation of works of improvement. The bill would provide a simple, workable, and economical mechanism for Federal cooperation with local people in achieving their objectives of land and water management in the small watersheds of the Nation. Its passage would constitute a clear-cut mandate from the Congress to this Department to move ahead with the program of assistance that is now being sought by scores of local organizations in every section of the country.

The type of assistance to be provided by the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, would be in accord with principles previously established by the Congress for national programs administered by this Department. Under these principles, this Department extends technical services and financial aid to individuals, local agencies, and States in the field of land and water management, conservation, and utilization.

The Department also administers the national forests and certain other public lands for watershed protection and other purposes.

The dominant purpose of watershed plans provided for by the bill would be flood prevention and water management. At the same time the bill provides adequate authority for integrating other related needs for the management of land and water resources. It does not provide authority for the acquisition of any land by the Federal Government. The bill provides for cooperative effort by States and local agencies and the Federal Government in a unified manner for the improvement of cropland, rangeland, forest land and wildlife, and for the management of water within small watersheds. When they are component parts of a larger watershed that forms a logical planning unit, a number of these watersheds may be included in a single integrated plan.

Provision is made in the bill for obtaining the views of the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Army on plans which contain certain specific features.

Section 6 provides authority for the Department, coordinate with that of other Federal agencies, to make investigations and surveys in cooperation with other Federal and with State and local agencies. We believe that it is important for the Department to continue to have such authority in order that it can carry out its responsibilities in making comprehensive river basin investigations and other resource development surveys. This section would provide a legislative directive for this Department to make such investigations as may be necessary to evaluate the aggregate effect of watershed programs on flood flows and water supply in the main river valleys of the country, and to use this data in its own planning and to provide such data to other agencies for developing projects on rivers and other waterways.

On enactment of the provisions contained in sections 1 through 6 of the bill, the Department would no longer need the authority conferred by the act of June 22, 1936, as amended and supplemented, except with respect to the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by the Department by the act of December 12, 1944, as amended. We, therefore, have no objection to section 7 which, with the above-mentioned exception, would concurrently repeal the provisions of the act of June 22, 1936, relating to the Department of Agriculture.

We note that the bill would lodge responsibility in the Secretary for carrying out its provisions. This authority provides sufficient flexibility to permit the assignment of agency responsibilities so as to carry out the provisions of the bill with the greatest effectiveness. To accomplish this objective, it is my intention to use primarily the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. BENSON, *Secretary.*

EXHIBIT C

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., August 31, 1953.

Hon. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H. R. 6788, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

This bill is similar to H. R. 4877, on which the views of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior, as well as the Department of Agriculture, were obtained by the Bureau of the Budget. It would repeal the present authority of the Department of Agriculture under the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and surveys to construct works of improvement for waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention. It would enact new and broader authority for the Department to carry on upstream watershed-conservation and flood-prevention work. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make investigations and surveys and to enter into agreements with States and local organizations to furnish financial and other aid in the construction of works of improvement "for flood prevention, including structural and land-treatment measures, and agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water in watershed or subwatershed areas."

Although formal reports have not yet been received from the Departments of the Army and Interior on H. R. 6788, the Bureau, on the basis of its own analysis, believes that the revised bill meets many of the objections which were raised in connection with H. R. 4877.

Section 2 of the bill limits works of improvement to structures and measures in "watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding 520,000 acres and not including any single structure which provides more than 5,000 acre-feet of total capacity." This provision would restrict the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to small structures and land-treatment measures in the upstream areas of the Nation's watersheds and would not conflict with the authority of the Secretary of the Army and the Corps of Engineers to build flood-control and related structures on the major river channels.

Section 4 of the bill specifies "That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this act." This provision, coupled with limitations on the size of structures, would prevent overlapping with the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation in the Department of the Interior to undertake irrigation projects. While the Secretary of Agriculture would have authority to cooperate with State and local groups in building small structures in upstream areas which might serve multiple purposes, the Federal Government under this bill would not be permitted to bear any of the costs of structures and features related thereto for other than flood-prevention purposes. Costs allocated to other purposes such as irrigation or water supply would be borne entirely by State, local, and private interests.

Section 5 provides "That, before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and justification therefor to the Congress through the President." This procedure would help to reduce the heavy legislative burden on the Congress by avoiding the necessity for separate authorization of each individual small project. The Congress would retain control of the level of the program through annual appropriations, and proposed projects would be reviewed by the Executive Office of the President under Executive Order 9384.

In his message of July 31, 1953, the President indicated the need for strengthening soil-conservation and upstream flood prevention programs. He emphasized the necessity for cooperation of the States and local communities, private citizens, and the Federal Government in carrying out a sound conservation and watershed-protection program.

In our judgment the purposes of H. R. 6788 would be consistent with the view of the President that "We should move ahead in the construction of works of improvement and the installation of land-treatment measures as rapidly as possible consistent with a sound overall fiscal program."

Therefore, the Bureau of the Budget recommends favorable consideration of H. R. 6788 by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES, Acting Director.

EXHIBIT D

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1954.

To: Harker Stanton, clerk, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate.

From: Gladwin E. Young, Deputy Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Subject: Additional information for Senate committee relative to S. 2549.

In response to the request made by Senator HOLLAND for additional information concerning our watershed-protection program, we are providing the attached statements and map:

A list of 65 watersheds which have been reviewed with the Subcommittees on Appropriations in the Senate and House. All but three of these have been designated for operations under the watershed-protection program. No sponsoring resolutions have been received for the three not yet designated. These are shown by asterisks on the list. The estimated total cost of each project is that provided to the Appropriation Subcommittees with the understanding that it is highly tentative and subject to revision in each case on the basis of cost-sharing negotiations with local and State interests. The cooperative development of work plans with these interests is now underway, and it is not expected that firm figures for each project will be available until about June 30, 1954. Present indications strongly indicate that the total Federal cost of this program will not exceed the amount estimated at the time of the hearings, namely, \$29 million. It is also expected that the non-Federal contribution will represent more than 50 percent of the total cost.

No information is currently available on the number or total cost of structures that will be included in this program. Our present schedules call for preliminary work plans to be submitted to the Washington office by April 1, 1954, and final work plans signed by sponsoring agencies and our field representatives to be submitted and approved by the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service by June 30.

Our records indicate that only one structure has been contracted so far. This structure is located in the upper Salt Creek watershed near Lincoln, Nebr., and has a waterflow-retarding capacity of 147 acre-feet. A number of small grade-stabilization structures and a considerable amount of land-treatment work were accomplished during the fall.

Tentative work plans have been received in the Washington office for four watersheds. The number of waterflow-retardation structures proposed in each watershed, with the total storage in acre-feet, is shown. The average waterflow-retardation capacity of the 11 structures proposed in these watersheds will be 1,000 acre-feet. We would like to point out that the Soil Conservation Service has acquired a large amount of experience in planning and constructing systems of waterflow-retardation structures in conjunction with land-treatment measures within the 11 watersheds authorized for flood-prevention works of improvement by the Flood Control Act of 1944. Under the flood-prevention program in the following 11 watersheds: Buffalo Creek, N. Y.; Potomac River, Va. and W. Va.; Coosa River, Ga. and Tenn.;

Little Tallahatchie, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; Little Sioux River, Iowa; Middle Colorado River, Tex.; Trinity River, Tex.; Washita River, Okla.; Los Angeles River, Calif.; Santa Ynez River, Calif., a total of 204 structures have been completed or are under construction, to this date. These structures contain an aggregate capacity of 112,334 acre-feet. The average capacity per structure is 556 acre-feet.

Of the total of 204 structures, 43 have a capacity of more than 1,000 acre-feet; 12 exceed 2,000 acre-feet; and 3 are slightly in excess of 5,000 acre-feet. No structure exceeds 6,000 acre-feet. The larger structures are key structures in a watershed plan and are usually located at the upper end of a tributary valley.

GLADWIN E. YOUNG.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, without delaying the Senate at this late hour in the evening, I wish to call attention to the fact that this measure was reported to the Senate in a considerably different form from that in which it passed the House. A reading of the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has now been included in the RECORD, will show the many particulars in which the Senate committee changed the House bill.

There are 4 or 5 of these particulars which I wish to discuss briefly, in order that my remarks may call them to the attention of the Senators who may read the RECORD tomorrow.

First, as passed by the House, this measure imposed a limitation of 5,000 acre-feet upon the size of the structures to be constructed by the Department of Agriculture in protection and development of a watershed.

The Senate committee felt that this limitation was entirely too high without later review of individual projects for authorization by the Senate Committee or the House committee or Congress. Therefore, the Senate committee recommended that this provision be changed so as to delegate to the Department of Agriculture full authority under the other provisions of the bill only as to projects with respect to which the structures to be erected would have a total capacity of not to exceed 2,000 acre-feet, and to projects between 2,000 acre-feet and 5,000 acre-feet which have first been reviewed by Congress and specifically authorized by act of Congress.

The Senate committee reported that change, and it was incorporated in the Senate bill as passed earlier today.

It was the view of the Senate committee that structures of over 2,000 acre-feet might easily have a very grave impact upon navigation projects or flood-control projects or reclamation projects further down the stream in the some watersheds, which had been entrusted for development and for operation to the Corps of Army Engineers, in the case of flood control and navigation projects, and to the Reclamation Bureau of the Department of the Interior in the case of reclamation projects.

The committee felt that it would be wholly unwise to expect of the Corps of Army Engineers, in the one case, and the Reclamation Bureau, in the other case, the unified control and operation to which the committee and the country should look from those agencies, and not

only expect, but get. Therefore, the committee felt that Congress should reserve to itself the power, authority, and jurisdiction to review any proposed projects greater in size than 2,000 acre-feet, and up to 5,000 acre-feet in size, so that Congress could seek the advice and, in appropriate cases, secure the approval of, those agencies of government which I have already mentioned, and which have been given the control and responsibility for handling the important flood control and navigation and reclamation projects.

The committee felt that, obviously, it was unwise to impinge upon the unity of control of important projects and that by dividing control we would, in all probability, create confusion and chaos.

The second of the changes which we insisted upon inserting in the bill would require Federal agencies to deal not solely with the local soil-conservation districts, but likewise to deal with the State governments, and with the State agency which has been created in most States to take over the supervision of such projects within the State.

The bill, as it came from the House, gave no recognition at all to the fact that the States, as States, have important property rights and have important duties and responsibilities in connection with such projects. So, the second amendment which the Senate committee is insisting upon, and which the Senator from Florida thinks is basic to any sound planning or construction or operation of projects of this character, is to require the submission of such projects to the appropriate State agency, if one exists, for its approval, or, if no State agency exists, then to the Governor of the State in which the project lies for his approval before the project moves ahead.

The third change which the Senate committee felt should be made—and by no means is it the third in number, because there are many amendments which even a casual reading of the report will show to the reader—is the change in the provision of the House bill in this respect: The House bill would have required that the local organizations involved in these developmental projects should transfer to the United States the lands, easements, and rights-of-way on which the structures would be erected, the control of which would be placed in the Federal Government in connection with their operation. Under the theory adopted by the Senate committee, by means of which construction will always be in the hands of the local units of government, that particular provision became unnecessary and improper. So the amendment requires that such property interests, lands, easements, and rights-of-way, instead of being transferred to the United States, shall be acquired and held by the local unit of government which will be responsible for the letting of the contracts, and for the operation of the venture.

By way of an overall comment, I am sure I can say that it was the philosophy of all members of the Senate committee that these projects are local projects, that the initiative must be local, and that the control of construction and the control of operations must be local if

the sound and salutary objectives which are embodied in the President's message of July 31, 1953, relative to a program designed to conserve and improve the Nation's natural resources, are to be preserved at all stages. And, by the way, Mr. President, the President's message is attached to and has become a part of the report of the Senate committee.

Another amendment which I think is of great importance requires the President, preliminary to the working out of this vast program, the cost of which might easily run into billions of dollars, to create and to keep in operation an interagency commission or committee, or coordinating unit, so that at all times the functions of the Department of Agriculture, which will be the dominant agency so far as the Federal Government is concerned in this field, and properly so, will be kept in unison with the Department of the Interior, with the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and with any other Federal agencies which may be involved in this far-reaching program or in any of its aspects.

I understand that since the suggestion for that amendment came before the Senate committee, the wisdom of the suggestion has evidently been recognized. As a matter of fact, it may have been already in the mind of the Executive. At any rate, the Executive has already acted, prior to this date, in setting up an interagency commission with power to deal with this subject matter, and, we hope, to deal with it effectively, but I have not had an opportunity to read the Executive order by which the interagency commission has been established.

The next of the points of difference I have already touched upon, but it is one which is basic to the whole approach which the Senate committee has followed, which is that Federal assistance must always be simply assistance and must be limited to the aid extended to the local organizations which may undertake the work. That contrasts with the House provision which would have authorized the Secretary himself to control the construction, installation, or operation, if necessary, and any other phases of the work which, in his judgment, would be better controlled by a Federal agency.

It is the hope of the committee that, instead of the bill constituting an invitation for the wide spreading out of a bureau of the Federal Government, it will be considered as providing for a group to render assistance to farm owners who have shown that they prefer to have control of their own destiny, and to operate under local taxes which they levy on themselves, and to make contributions which are within their means to do the things which are so necessary to the protection of their land and its productivity. This is, of course, a proper national and Federal objective.

There are other amendments which might be mentioned, but I hope that, instead of my referring to them, Senators will read in full the report of the Senate committee, because I have no doubt that after the conference which will have to be held on this measure,

there will be occasion for other and perhaps much fuller comments on this vital piece of legislation.

I regard the measure as of great importance and of tremendous value, but I should not like my remarks to be construed as approving it at all in the form in which it came from the House of Representatives, because I think it was only a bid to create a vaster engineering bureaucracy than any we have ever seen. Furthermore, it provided for the creation of such an agency without any real measure of congressional jurisdiction or control from that time forth. The agency would have had the power, by simply getting appropriations, to spend billions of dollars of Federal money and to enter upon a developmental program which I consider to be the very antithesis of the idea of local soil conservation districts, which fundamentally are based upon local initiative, local control, the pledging and cooperation of local factors in doing for themselves, so far as they can, the things they need to do, and going to the Federal Government to secure financial assistance for the doing of those things which they cannot do for themselves, but which do redound greatly, not only to their own benefit, but to the protection and enriching of the States in which soil conservation districts are located, and the Federal Government as a whole.

Mr. President, before closing I wish to make it clear that section 7 repeals the Secretary's authority under the Flood-Control Act of 1936, except as to projects which have already been authorized, and some of which are already underway. So it ought to be crystal clear that the bill does mark a very real departure from anything we have done heretofore, and provides for a new project which will have a tremendous impact upon the agricultural population from one side of the Nation to the other.

It is the feeling of the Senator from Florida that the timing of the bill is not of the best. At a time when we had already authorized 11 pilot projects, and when they are scarcely underway, as the report will show; at a time when we had also approved, through our committee, some 65 other projects, and they are scarcely underway; at a time when we have approved \$29 million, which would be the minimum Federal cost of the 65 projects I have mentioned; at a time when it appears that the average size of the projects already authorized is considerably under 2,000 acre-feet, which projects we are delegating, without further supervision, to the Department of Agriculture, and, of course, greatly under the 5,000 acre-feet figure which had been set in the House bill; at a time when the Hoover Commission, through a task force, is making an exhaustive study of the same subject matter, and has suggested to the committee that it would be the part of wisdom to hold up action on the bill until the result of that study could be made known; and at a time when the President himself has set up a Water Resources Study Board separate from the Commission, and it, too, is making a study of the subject, the Senator from Florida feels that there is no

need for any great hurry, and even if there is need for hurry to get something underway, it could be done on a much less grandiose scale than that which is involved in this bill.

These remarks are not to be construed as frowning, so far as I am concerned, upon the objectives of the bill, or even upon the details of the bill, because I must say that other members of the committee went a long way to meet the criticisms which I felt were proper, and which have been met in many instances by amendments which are now in the bill.

I still have the feeling, and I would be less than candid if I did not voice it here and now, that Congress has pushed along at a faster rate than is wise; and that by having the benefit of the studies which are under way, and by having the benefit of the results of the large number of projects which are already under way as pilot projects, we could do a much better job of legislation than is being done in the bill which the Senate committee had to rewrite almost from the beginning to end, in order to report the bill which has been passed today.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished senior Senator from Florida for his explanation and remarks with reference to the bill. His comments have been timely and informative, especially since the measure obviously must and will go to conference.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9474) to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

ADJUSTMENTS OF THE NATIONAL TRADE POLICY

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide assistance to those individuals, companies, and communities suffering serious injury or threatened with serious injury due to increased imports resulting from the national trade policy. An identical bill is being introduced in the House today by Representative HARRISON WILLIAMS of New Jersey. This bill deals with an old problem, Mr. President, but in what I believe to be a new manner.

Today the Senate begins its consideration of a 1-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. We are told that if the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is not accepted, the next Congress will give this difficult subject more intensive consideration. This bill is being introduced at this time in order to permit careful study of its admittedly far-reaching innovations and to provide those who will be considering the subject of international trade with a positive approach to the solution of the many human and economic problems resulting from our present national trade policy.

Mr. President, the difficulties caused by increased competition from imported

products which face many businessmen, workers, and communities in this country, including those in the State of Massachusetts, present an increasingly serious problem which must be met by the United States Government. Inasmuch as any tariff, existing or prospective, is a direct result of national policy promulgated by the executive branch under authority delegated by Congress, it is only fitting that those individuals, companies, and communities who suffer serious financial loss or other injury as a result of that national policy be assisted by the Government in their own efforts to meet those problems.

The escape-clause and peril-point provisions in our tariff law, aimed at affording protection to domestic industries from foreign competition which is ruinous in nature, have serious shortcomings. Under an escape-clause proceeding, even when an industry proves to the satisfaction of the Tariff Commission that imports have caused or threatened to cause serious injury, and the Commission has recommended to the President that the tariff be increased to prevent serious injury, the President is free to reject the Tariff Commission's recommendation, although he must provide Congress with an explanation of his action.

Under the peril-point provision, the Commission, upon receipt from the President of a list of all products imported into the United States which are being considered for possible tariff modifications, specifies for such products the tariff level below which, in the Commission's opinion, excessive imports would cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or competitively similar articles. But this again is merely a recommendation to the President, who is at liberty to reject the recommendation, again with an explanation of his reasons for doing so, and to negotiate a tariff lower than the peril point specified by the Commission. Thus, in both instances a finding of serious economic injury can be ignored.

Since the escape-clause principle was first promulgated by Executive order in 1947, it has become painfully clear that the proof of injury or threat of injury does not insure that relief will be forthcoming. Of 43 applications for relief under the escape-clause provision upon which action has been completed to date, only 3 have been successful in traveling the tortuous route to relief: The fur felt hat industry, the hatters fur industry, and the dried fig industry. In the other 40 applications, 33 were rejected by the Tariff Commission, 5 were rejected by the President, and 2 have been postponed by the President pending further study. Thus, although the congressional intent that domestic industries are to be protected against ruinous competition from imports is written in crystal-clear language, no real relief has been forthcoming. Moreover, these discouraging results have had such a dampening effect on industries which are legitimately in need of relief from imports, that those companies are reluctant to go through the time-consuming, expensive procedures of the Tariff

Commission to have their cases fairly adjudicated only to learn that—although they are entitled to relief under the criteria established by law—in the final instance such relief must be denied.

I am not suggesting that the President is guided by improper motives in rejecting the recommendations of the Tariff Commission that relief be granted to suffering industries in the form of tariff adjustments. Nor do I suggest that the decision is an easy one for the President. Concededly, it is extremely difficult to reconcile the conflicting national interest, which the President rightfully believes demands a high degree of international trade, with the legitimate needs of the domestic industries to be protected from imports which can be manufactured in foreign countries—with their lower living standards and labor costs—at substantially lower prices than in this country.

It is my hope in introducing this bill to provide the President with a workable alternative to callous disregard of economic hardship, an alternative whereby the President would call into operation the facilities, programs, and resources of the Federal Government to provide special assistance to local industries, employees, and communities in making those economic readjustments made necessary by the President's decision. Where now the President can either accept or reject the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, this bill would authorize the President to invoke the provisions of the bill in the event he decides to (a) establish tariffs below the peril point or (b) refuse tariff modifications recommended as a result of an escape-clause proceeding. Let me make it perfectly clear that it is not our intention that this bill is to be a substitute for the present escape clause or peril-point provisions. The President will continue to use his authority under the escape clause, as the national interest permits, to make "such adjustments in the rates of duty, impose such quotas, or make such other modifications as are found and reported by the Commission to be necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury to the respective domestic industry." The President could not use this as a substitute for following the peril-point recommendations of the Commission, in those cases where he would normally decide to follow them. The Trade Adjustment Act recommended by this bill would merely provide the President with an alternative in the event he determines, for reasons of overriding national interest, not to follow the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

Upon the President's invocation of the provisions of the act those individuals, companies, or communities who regard themselves to be eligible for benefits under the act could apply to a new Trade Adjustment Board, which Board would determine the eligibility of applicants for relief under the act. The Board would issue certificates of eligibility entitling the holders to the assistance measures outlined in the act.

Very generally speaking, the following provisions of assistance are contained in the bill. For an individual who is unemployed as a result of the failure of the

President to adhere to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, the following forms of assistance would be available:

First. Supplemental unemployment compensation benefits in additions to those already available under existing unemployment compensation laws.

Second. A lower social security retirement age, if he is of advanced age and unable to find further employment.

Third. Vocational reeducation and training programs.

Fourth. In certain cases, financial assistance in his efforts to relocate to a different place in the United States, where appropriate employment is available.

For a company adversely affected—

First. Technical information, advice, and consultation would be made available through established governmental agencies.

Second. Rapid amortization benefits would be made available to encourage modernization and diversification.

Third. Loans otherwise not commercially available would be made by the Small Business Administration to further aid modernization and diversification.

For communities found to be adversely affected as a result of the national trade policy, there would be available—

First. The advice, technical information and consultation necessary to establish a workable plan for adjusting to the situation created by the tariff action.

Second. Loans to such communities or Industrial Development Corporations or similar agencies, for the purpose of implementing those adjustment proposals.

This bill is the result of several executive congressional, and private studies during several years. The first recommendation of the Bell report on A Trade and Tariff Policy in the National Interest—signed by the representatives of major business, labor and farm interests serving on the Mutual Security Public Advisory Board—states that where a decision in the national interest results in hardship to a domestic industry, "the industry [must] be helped to make adjustments, extension of unemployment insurance, assistance in retraining workers, diversification of production, and conversion to other lines." Attention was given the basic ideas involved here by the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy appointed by the President to inquire into the problems of international trade policy—The Randall Commission. The Commission's study in this field is summarized in chapter 7 of the Staff Papers of the Commission. In addition, Mr. David J. McDonald, a member of the Randall Commission, formally submitted to the Commission a proposal, similar in many respects to that contained in the bill which we have introduced today.

It is true that most of the assistance measures contained in the bill are found elsewhere in Federal activities; but the bill consolidates in one act all such assistance measures, states clearly the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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Drought relief.....10	Loans, farm.....1,4,10,15	Taxation.....5,21,22
Education.....8,13	Marketing.....20	Telephone, rural.....15
Electrification.....23	Personnel.....1,6,14,24	Travel.....6
Expenditures.....14	Potatoes.....9	Unemployment compensation.....1,24
Farm machinery.....22	Price supports.....9,12,21	
Farm program.....9,21		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee announced decisions on farm program bill. House Rules Committee cleared bills to amend Farm Tenant Act, transfer CCC seeds to FS etc., and provide unemployment compensation for Federal employees. Watershed bill was sent to conference. House agreed to conference report on buildings lease-purchase bill. Rep. Hope introduced bill for cooperation with Mexico and Canada in control of insects and plant diseases. Rep. Harden urged expended marketing of surpluses. Sen. Williams criticized USDA administration of drought relief. Rep. Whitten inserted his testimony on his personnel rider.

HOUSE

1. FARM LOANS; CCC SEEDS; UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. The Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of S. 1276, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in several respects; S. 2987, to provide for transfer of certain surplus CCC seeds to the Forest Service and BLM; and H. R. 9709, to amend the unemployment compensation program, including a provision to extend it to Federal employees (p. 9475).
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Reps. Hope, Andresen, Hill, Cooley, and Poage, and Sens. Aiken, Young, Thye, Hickenlooper, Ellender, Johnston, and Holland were appointed conferees on H. R. 6788, the watershed development bill (pp. 9441, 9398-9).
3. BUILDINGS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to acquire real property and authorize lease-purchase agreements for construction of buildings thereon (pp. 9442-3). The Senate has not yet acted on the report.
4. HOUSING/LOANS. Rep. Rains was appointed as a substitute for Rep. Patman as a conferee on H. R. 7839, the housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the rural housing program (p. 9441).
5. TAXATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8300, the tax revision bill (p. 9473). Senate conferees have been appointed.

6. TRAVEL. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report), amended, H. R. 179, to provide for payment of expenses of return transportation of Federal employees and authorized dependents, but not household effects, from posts of duty outside continental U. S. (p. D789).
7. FOREST FIRES. Both Houses received from the Navy Department a proposed bill to authorize reciprocal fire protection agreements between departments and agencies of the U. S. and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities; to Government Operations Committees (pp. 9486, 9389).
8. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Began and concluded debate on H. R. 9640, to extend and improve services under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, but deferred the vote on the bill until today (pp. 9443-73).

SENATE

9. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture and Forestry ... continued its executive consideration of S. 3052, to encourage a stable, prosperous, and free agriculture, following which it announced that it had approved the provisions of section 320 (dairy price supports) of H. R. 9680, a related House bill, with the following amendments:
 "By a vote of 8 to 7, agreed to (1) provide dairy price supports at 85 percent of parity for 1 year beginning September 1, 1954, (2) provide for use of certain criteria for determining the price support level on dairy products for 2 years beginning September 1, 1955, and (3) authorize use of direct payments to producers or processors as a method of price support for dairy products.
 "Also, the committee, by a vote of 13 to 2, agreed to retain present prohibition against price supports for Irish potatoes unless marketing quotas are in effect." (p. D786.)
10. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Williams criticized assistance to the King ranch in connection with the drought relief program and stated "it is time for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to call for a reexamination of this program" and that the Secretary should furnish Congress a "list of all those millionaire ranchers to whom such relief has been extended" (p. 9431).
11. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 9232, to extend until June 30, 1955, the authority of GSA to dispose of surplus property by negotiation, rather than by advertising, when advertising will not facilitate disposal and disposal by negotiation will further the public interest (p. 9438). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a local co-op association resolution favoring 90% supports on basics under the old formula (p. 9392).
13. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Passed, 82-0, with amendments S. 2759, to extend and improve the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (pp. 9400-36).
14. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, inserted a report on civilian employment in the executive branch for May 1954 (pp. 9392-6).
15. RURAL TELEPHONES. Sen. Langer inserted a resolution of N. Dak. Cow-Belles urging faster action on rural-telephone loans (p. 9389).
16. BANKING AND CURRENCY. S. 3589, to provide for independent management of the Export-Import Bank, was made the unfinished business (p. 9438).

provide that the excess of collections from the Federal unemployment tax over unemployment compensation administrative expenses shall be used to establish and maintain a \$200 million reserve in the Federal unemployment account which will be available for advances to the States, to provide that the remainder of such excess shall be returned to the States, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. NEELY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. HENNINGS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 5173) to provide that the excess of collections from the Federal unemployment tax over unemployment compensation administrative expenses shall be used to establish and maintain a \$200 million reserve in the Federal unemployment account which will be available for advances to the States to provide that the remainder of such excess shall be returned to the States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

LONGEVITY PAY OF CERTAIN NURSES—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from the consideration of the letter from the Secretary of the Army dated June 24, 1954, and addressed to the Vice President, relative to the longevity pay of nurses in the Army and Air Force, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I say this because I understand the letter deals only with one private claim, and that, as a private claim, it should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles, and referred or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

- H. R. 697. An act for the relief of Demetrios Christos Mataragiotis, and Zoi Demetre Mataragiotis, his wife, and Christos Mataragiotis and Constantinos Mataragiotis, their minor sons;
- H. R. 803. An act for the relief of Christakis Modinos;
- H. R. 804. An act for the relief of Enrichetta F. C. Meda-Novarra;
- H. R. 949. An act for the relief of Nouritza Terzian;
- H. R. 977. An act for the relief of Mrs. Aimee Dutour Rovzar;
- H. R. 1360. An act for the relief of Henning von Royk-Lewinski;
- H. R. 1463. An act for the relief of Ilona Elizabeth Carrier;
- H. R. 1646. An act for the relief of Arthur Neustadt and Mrs. Emma Neustadt;

- H. R. 1697. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katharina Batke;
- H. R. 2061. An act for the relief of Regine du Planty;
- H. R. 2500. An act for the relief of Stanislaw Majzner (alias Stanley Maisner);
- H. R. 2654. An act for the relief of Sisters Linda Salerno, Luigiana C. Cairo, Antonietta Impieri, Anna Impieri, Rosina Scarlato, Iolanda Gaglianone, Maria Assunta Scaramuzzo, Franceschina Cauterucci, and Filomena Lupinacci;
- H. R. 2879. An act to stay deportation proceedings on Juan Onativia;
- H. R. 3001. An act for the relief of Nicholas M. Papadopoulos;
- H. R. 3125. An act for the relief of Alexander Hahn and Suzanne Hahn;
- H. R. 3228. An act for the relief of Danica Maria Vavrova;
- H. R. 3444. An act for the relief of Toki Yaeko;
- H. R. 3616. An act for the relief of Nicoletta Di Donato;
- H. R. 3677. An act for the relief of Sister Paolina (Angela Di Franco);
- H. R. 3855. An act for the relief of Sister Agrippina (Agrippina Palermo), Sister Battistina (Franceschina Serpa), Sister Romana (Angela Iolanda Morelli), Sister Franceschina (Maria Caruso), and Sister Bruna (Giuseppina De Caro);
- H. R. 4092. An act for the relief of Mira Tellini Napoleone;
- H. R. 4281. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Compton;
- H. R. 4371. An act for the relief of June, Ann Sakurai;
- H. R. 5072. An act for the relief of Carmen D'Ottavio, also known as Cameron D'Ottavio;
- H. R. 5077. An act for the relief of Sophia Nassopoulos;
- H. R. 5443. An act for the relief of Eva Lowinger;
- H. R. 5944. An act for the relief of Alberto Ugo Landry;
- H. R. 6562. An act for the relief of Capt. C. R. MacLean;
- H. R. 6767. An act for the relief of Robert Finley Delaney;
- H. R. 7068. An act to further amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945;
- H. R. 7088. An act for the relief of Antonio Cazzato;
- H. R. 7138. An act for the relief of Rosa Marie Adelheid Herok;
- H. R. 7411. An act for the relief of Mrs. Esterlee Hutzler Weinhoepfel;
- H. R. 7606. An act for the relief of Michael Henry LaFleur;
- H. R. 7635. An act for the relief of Martti Ilmari Timonen, Maj-Lis Timonen, and Marja Timonen;
- H. R. 7945. An act for the relief of Bart Blaak (formerly Johannes J. M. Gijbers);
- H. R. 8252. An act for the relief of the city of Fort Smith, Ark.;
- H. R. 9728. An act to revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of the United States Code, entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics";
- H. R. 9729. An act to revise, codify, and enact into law, title 13 of the United States Code, entitled "Census"; and
- H. R. 9730. An act to amend various statutes and certain titles of the United States Code, for the purpose of correcting obsolete references, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
- H. R. 2224. An act to amend the Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 734), as amended, so as to authorize the appointment of a Chief of the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, and for other purposes;
- H. R. 7131. An act to repeal a limitation on pay of certain officers of the Navy;
- H. R. 8570. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of certain uncompleted naval vessels, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9001. An act to provide for the award of certain medals, crosses, and other similar awards, in cases where the statement or report recommending the award was not completely processed because of loss or inadvertence;

H. R. 9006. An act to amend the act of May 22, 1896, as amended, concerning the loan or gift of works of art and other material;

H. R. 9200. An act to authorize the President of the United States to present the Distinguished Flying Cross to Col. Bennett Hill Griffin; and

H. R. 9561. An act to correct typographical errors in Public Law 368, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 3419. An act to authorize a \$50 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation;

H. R. 6882. An act to amend the act of September 27, 1950, relating to construction of the Vermejo reclamation project;

H. R. 7466. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute an amendatory repayment contract with the Pine River Irrigation District, Colo., and for other purposes;

H. R. 7517. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue public improvement bonds;

H. R. 7518. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue public improvement bonds;

H. R. 8009. An act to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill of Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8549. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Breaks Interstate Park Compact; and

H. R. 8634. An act to amend section 22 of the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6253. An act to amend Public Law 410, 78th Congress, with regard to compensation for overtime, Sunday, and holiday work of employees of the United States Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H. R. 6658. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the United State to the county of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, without remuneration; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 8155. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1955, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 8713. An act to amend section 1 (d) of the Helium Act (50 U. S. C., sec. 161 (d)), and to repeal section 3 (13) of the act entitled "An act to amend or repeal certain Government property laws, and for other purposes," approved October 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 701); placed on the calendar.

H. J. Res. 257. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the First International Instrument Congress and Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., from September 13 to September 25, 1954; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc.,

were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. GREEN:

Address delivered by him at the dedicatory exercises conducted by the Rhode Island State Graves Registration Committee, at Coddington Cemetery, Newport, R. I., on July 4, 1954.

By Mr. BYRD:

Commencement day address delivered by Samuel M. Bemiss, at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, Va., on June 1, 1954.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Statement by William L. McGrath, employer-delegate of the United States to the International Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland on June 10, 1954, on the subject of United States labor policy.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Transcript of Georgetown University Forum on Genocide, held on June 10, 1954.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Article entitled "Shipping Industry Facing Two Perils," written by Harry C. Kenney, and published in the Christian Science Monitor of July 1, 1954.

By Mr. MARTIN:

Article entitled "It Happened 40 Years Ago," published in the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine for June 1954, dealing with the history of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as identified with the history of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. FLANDERS:

Editorial entitled "FLANDERS and the Next Act in the McCarthy Drama," published in the Durham (N. C.) Herald of June 24, 1954; article entitled "Ousting Chairmen," written by Peter Edson, and published in the Evansville (Ind.) Press of June 21, 1954; and editorial entitled "Contempt for United States," published in the Machinist of July 8, 1954.

By Mr. LANGER:

Article entitled "Eisenhower Order Criticized—Forcing of AEC To Sign Contract With Private Utility Called Unprecedented Use of Executive Authority," written by Doris Flee-son, and published in the Washington Evening Star on June 18, 1954.

Letter on the farm program, written by H. S. Casey Abbott, and addressed to Henry R. Luce, editor of Life magazine.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Oration by Miss Mildred Coulter, entitled "I Pledge Allegiance."

News story concerning heroic action of 10-year-old Texas girl published recently in the Austin American.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Article entitled "Two Reasons Why Red China Issue Has Come Up Now," written by David Lawrence, and published in the New York Herald Tribune of July 6, 1954.

Article entitled "Eisenhower Program Gains Ground Steadily," written by Gould Lincoln, and published in the Washington Evening Star of July 6, 1954.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Editorial entitled "One Hundred Nineteen Thousand One Hundred Forty-six Dollars' Worth of Campaign Mail," published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of June 7, 1954, relating to mailing of franked material by Representative YORRY, of California.

By Mr. MORSE:

Article entitled "Stocks and Business Drift Further Apart," written by John W. Love, and published in the Washington Daily News of July 7, 1954.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Editorial entitled "DOUGLAS Fights for Farmers," published in the Illinois State Register of July 3, 1954.

Excerpt from minutes of the regular meeting, board of directors, Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, commending the leadership of Senator DOUGLAS in behalf of the rural electrification program.

Article entitled "Threat to the Air Force," written by Francis and Katherine Drake, and

published in the July issue of the Reader's Digest, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Article entitled "United States To Buy Mercury for Stockpile," published in the Wall Street Journal of July 7, 1954.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN HEALTH FACILITIES FOR INDIANS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPPPEL in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 303) to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WATKINS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. LENNON conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPOSIT OF SAVINGS OF ENLISTED MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have consulted with both the majority leader and the minority leader, and they have approved of the unanimous-consent requests I am about to make.

Yesterday the Senate passed the bill (S. 3284) to provide for the deposit of savings of enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

H. R. 9008, which was messaged from the House today, is now, I understand, at the desk. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 9008) to provide for the deposit of savings of enlisted members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 9008) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CARE OF REMAINS OF MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the message from the House of Representatives relating to S. 999 be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 999) to provide for the recovery, care, and disposition for the remains of members of the uniformed services and certain other personnel, and for other purposes, which were, on page 4, line 8, strike out

"and" where it appears the second time; on page 4, line 8, after "Force", insert ", and Coast Guard."; on page 6, line 19, strike out "section 2" and insert "clause (c)"; and on page 6, line 21, strike out "Sec. 2." and insert "(c)."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill. The amendments are purely technical and involve no changes in substance. I have conferred with both the majority leader and the minority leader, and they approve of the action I ask to have taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The motion was agreed to.

PROMOTION OF CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2468) to authorize the President to appoint to the grade of general in the Army of the United States those officers who, in grade of lieutenant general, during World War II commanded the Army ground forces, commanded an Army, or commanded Army forces which included a field army and supporting units, and for other purposes, which were, on page 2, after line 12, insert:

(4) the commanding general of the United States forces in China and chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the China Theater of Operations at any time between December 8, 1941, and August 16, 1945,

On page 2, after line 12, insert:

(5) in command of Western Defense Command between December 5, 1939, and June 15, 1943,

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the President to appoint to the grade of general in the Army of the United States those officers who, in grade of lieutenant general, during World War II commanded the Army ground forces, commanded an Army, commanded Army forces which included a field army and supporting units, or commanded United States forces in China and served as chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the China theater of operations, and for other purposes."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have conferred with the majority leader and the minority leader, both of whom approve the amendments; and as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, I also approve of the amendments. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out

of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. AIKEN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THYE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and Mr. HOLLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

SALE OF CERTAIN VESSELS TO BRAZIL

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2370) to authorize the sale of certain vessels to Brazil for use in the coastwise trade of Brazil, which were, on page 2, line 14, strike out all after "amended" down to and including line 19, inclusive, and insert "as-is, where-is"; on page 2, line 22, strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)"; on page 3, line 2, strike out "States," and insert "States"; and on page 3, line 11, after "act" insert "including transfers under the authority of section 9, or section 37, of the Shipping Act, 1916, within the intent of subsection (c) hereof."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT RELATING TO A NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE OF TANKERS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2408) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide a national defense reserve of tankers and to promote the construction of new tankers, and for other purposes, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized until July 1, 1958 (subject to the provisions of this section as herein amended), to acquire a tanker or tankers, determined by him to be desirable for inclusion in the national defense reserve, in exchange for an allowance of credit to be applied upon the purchase price of a new tanker or tankers: *Provided*, That each of the tankers to be traded in (1) is not less than 1,350 gross tons; (2) is not less than 10 years old; (3) is owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States; (4) and preference shall be given to those tankers which have been documented under the laws of the United States for not less than 3 years immediately preceding; and (5) is in class with respect to hull and machinery satisfactory to the Secretary of Commerce

on the date of its physical delivery to the United States and shall be considered an 'obsolete vessel' for purposes of this section: *And provided further*, That only a tanker which is constructed after the date of enactment of this subsection and documented under the laws of the United States shall be considered a 'new vessel' for purposes of this section.

"The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to pay the cost of national defense features incorporated in any such new tanker and which are not used by the owner or operator. In the event that the United States acquires ownership of such new tanker, the price paid therefor shall not include any amount for national defense features paid for by the United States. The foregoing provisions shall run with the title to each new tanker and be binding on all owners thereof.

"The allowance of credit for a traded-in tanker which was sold under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, or which was eligible for a price adjustment under section 9 of such act, shall be: (1) in the case of tankers sold under such act, the depreciated net sales price paid to the United States, and (2) in the case of tankers which were eligible for price adjustment under such act, the statutory sales price of such tanker as of March 8, 1946, depreciated; plus the depreciated cost of any additions or betterments to the tanker which were capitalized by the owner and allowed for Federal income tax purposes. Such allowance shall be determined as of the date the owners contracts for the construction of a new tanker. In each case, depreciation shall be computed on the basis of the life of the tanker adopted or accepted by the Internal Revenue Service for determining depreciation for income-tax purposes to the date the owner contracts for the construction of a new tanker.

"The allowance of credit for any other traded-in tanker shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of this section.

"In no event shall the amount of credit allowed under this subsection or subsection (d) for a traded-in tanker exceed the price paid by the owner for such tanker, plus the cost of any additions or betterments to the tanker capitalized by such owner and allowed for income-tax purposes.

"If an owner uses any tanker traded in pursuant to this section subsequent to the date of the contract for construction of a new tanker, the allowance determined shall be reduced by an amount equal to depreciation for the period of such use and computed in accordance with the schedule adopted or accepted by the Internal Revenue Service. Title to the traded-in tanker shall in all instances vest in the United States, and the allowance of credit shall be applied at the time of physical delivery of such tanker to the United States, which shall be no later than 90 days after delivery of the new tanker. The traded-in tanker shall thereupon be placed in the national defense reserve subject to the provisions of section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended."

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BUTLER, Mr. POTTER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. SMATHERS conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FREAR. What action did the Senate take with respect to Senate bill 2370 relating to the sale of certain vessels to Brazil?

Mr. BUTLER. The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House with reference to that bill. With respect to Senate bill 2408, the Senate disagreed with the amendments of the House, asked for a conference, and requested that Senate conferees be appointed.

Mr. FREAR. Do both bills pertain to the merchant marine?

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct. With reference to Senate bill 2370, instead of placing the ships in class before they are delivered to Brazil, we agree that the Brazilian Government shall take them where, as, and is, which would be a saving to the United States.

Mr. FREAR. I thank the Senator from Maryland.

THE SOMERSET STORY

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, Somerset, Pa., has just completed the celebration of its 150th anniversary.

This is a community where the Pennsylvania Dutch sentiment prevails. They are sturdy, thrifty, honest, loyal, and God-loving people. They believe in America, and are proud to assert its greatness. They believe that everyone in Government should be scrupulously honest, and also loyal. They hate both dishonesty and disloyalty.

They appreciate the rights and privileges under our form of government, but they also have scrupulously recognized that there are obligations to the Government.

They had their men fighting in the Revolutionary War and in every other war in which our country engaged. During World War I, Company C, 110th Infantry, which I had the honor to command, had an outstanding record.

The unit was along the Marne River on July 14, 1918, when the fifth German victory offensive was started. This brave unit went into that action with 238 officers and men, but only 38 could report for duty when the fighting was over. The other 200 were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. They had helped stop the German advance on Paris.

The great event of the celebration was the presence of our great Vice President, who is doing so much to inform the people of America of our present situation. Thousands greeted him along the highways and streets, and other thousands heard his most outstanding and eloquent address. It is unfortunate that we cannot give his complete address as he spoke extemporaneously.

The Somerset American published a résumé of his address. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of my remarks.

I also ask unanimous consent to have inserted certain paragraphs from The Somerset Story, as written by Robert G. Sanner.

There being no objection, the résumé and excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Somerset American of July 6, 1954]

NIXON SAYS UNITED STATES-SINO RED POSITION REMAINS SAME—VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES, IN SPEECH BEFORE 5,000 FROSTY SONS OF THUNDER SATURDAY, REAFFIRMS POSITION OF EISENHOWER, DULLES

(By Roger Clark)

The United States has not changed its position on Red China, Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON told some 5,000 persons Saturday afternoon at the high school athletic field.

NIXON who was among several notables honoring Somerset during the Sesqui-Centennial, said he had heard comments to the contrary. But he continued, "You can be sure that President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles and our United Nations representative, Henry Cabot Lodge, oppose the admission of Red China to the U. N."

Following his introduction by Congressman RICHARD M. SIMPSON, of the 18th Congressional District, of which Somerset County is a part, NIXON opened his address by paying tribute to the people who were not introduced, particularly the Sesqui workers.

He also pointed out that, as Somerset commemorates its 150th birthday, it is also the 178th anniversary of the independence of the United States.

SPIRIT OF AMERICA

The Vice President said small towns, such as Somerset and his home town in California, reflect the spirit of America. He also praised the Somerset Sesquicentennial booklet, commenting favorably on a job well done.

The honor guest compared the growth of Somerset to the growth of the United States. Both started out in a humble way and grew to unforeseen capacities, with the United States today producing one-half of all the goods in the world.

On a worldwide basis, he stated that all non-Communist countries have repudiated war. Communism, which he referred to as a "cellar conspiracy," got its start in 1917.

Today, with more than 800 million people enslaved over one-third of the surface of the earth, only two were taken by armed aggression—Finland and Poland.

The struggle today is freedom against slavery, NIXON said, and non-Communist nations may be swayed either way, depending on the outcome. The United States can present a powerful case, he added.

PHILIPPINES AS EXAMPLE

We want not only for ourselves but also for others, he said, and gave the Philippines, which got its independence from the United States, as an example.

In closing, NIXON averred America is strong "because we are on the right side, we believe in freedom, peace, and justice, and because we have faith in God."

"We should be thankful for President Eisenhower, another smalltown boy, who is dedicated to peace and freedom," he concluded. The Vice President received a lasting round of applause, with the audience standing to honor the distinguished guest.

Judge Thomas F. Lansberry, general chairman of the sesquicentennial association, presided over the program. The invocation was by the Reverend Galen R. Blough, pastor of the Somerset Church of the Brethren.

Other guests present, who spoke briefly honoring Somerset, were United States Senators Edward Martin and James H. Duff, Gov. John S. Fine, and Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood.

THE SOMERSET STORY

(By Robert G. Sanner)

The story of Somerset, the county seat of Somerset County, Pa., now celebrating its

sesquicentennial anniversary as an incorporated borough, is the story of the rugged individualism, progress, and strength of a free people.

It has known 150 years of growth; a steady but unspectacular growth, not much different from that of many other small towns in our country. Nothing much ever happened here, and in that, too, it is not unlike other small towns over the Nation. But, in its spirit, in the comings and goings of its citizens, and in the quiet routine of living of a free people, it is the expression of America.

Somerset's picturesque setting on the Allegheny tableland, its healthful climate, and its availability have made it a mecca to those seeking contentment.

First it was the wilderness, giving up its wild game to the trapper from the east who moved through and about the Cox Creek glades, unnamed, it is thought, until 1773. Into this setting, in 1771, came Harmon Husband, the rebel calling himself Tuscape Death, and later the Old Quaker, seeking haven from royal oppression in tidewater Carolina. What he saw he found good and after planting, set out for Hagerstown to bring his family, which when it reached here in the spring of 1772, became the first family to permanently settle the glades.

Let Husband tell of the land:

"As to the glades: Nothing could exceed in beauty and luxuriance these plains when vegetation is at its full growth. In many places for acres, grass is as high as a man, of a bluish color, with a feathery head of bluish purple. The streams usually rise in the hills, and worm their way through the glades, then break between high banks through the dark forest."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FAMILY COURT—WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, on May 24, 1954, by request, I entered a motion to reconsider the action by which Senate bill 2701, a bill to establish the family court for the District of Columbia, was passed. I now ask unanimous consent to withdraw the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am pleased to announce to the Senate that today a distinguished group of visiting newspaper editors and representatives of the free press of Free Germany are guests of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the list of these distinguished visitors may be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GERMAN PRESS GROUP

FROM BERLIN

Helmut Meyer Dietrich, chief editor, Berliner Morgenpost.

Frank E. W. Drexler, chief editor, Der Abend.

Ludwig Gelder, editor, Der Kurier.

Alex Schmalfluss, editor, Der Tagesspiegel.

Hans Stevenow, editor, Neue Zeitung, also radio station RIAS.

Karl Wiegner, assistant chief editor, Telegraf.

FROM HAMBURG

Dr. Hans Hiss, economic editor, Hamburger Abendblatt.

Wolfgang Jaeger, feature editor, Radlo NWDR (Nord West Deutsche Rundfunk).

Dr. Otto Schirmer, editor, Diplomatische Kurier.

Guenther Wese, feature editor, Die Welt.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to say to our guests that the Senate of the United States is always pleased to receive visiting representatives from free nations abroad. I believe we have a common objective in seeking to maintain a free world of free men. I am sure that our visitors will find their associates in the American press glad to receive them and extend to them every courtesy. They will find that they have complete freedom of movement in our country, as we hope will be the case in every truly free nation of the world. As majority leader of the Senate, and as a member of the fourth estate, I am glad to extend to them a hearty welcome to this Chamber and to the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is honored by the presence of these distinguished guests, and the Chair bids them welcome.

Morning business is concluded.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPPFEL in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 2759.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2759) to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act so as to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I am privileged to have the opportunity to open the debate on the pending business before the Senate. The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has considered and unanimously reported S. 2759 with committee amendments. I urge the passage of this important proposed legislation by the Senate.

I intend to make only a brief statement at this time, and to leave the more detailed explanations for the distinguished junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] who, with the other members of the Health Subcommittee, of which he is chairman, deserves to be highly commended for bringing out such a comprehensive bill which the entire committee could unanimously support. The subcommittee was composed of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], who conducted the extensive hearings and reported this bill to the full committee. They deserve the gratitude of the entire Senate for their constructive work on this vitally important and complicated measure.

S. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to establish the Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission, and for other purposes;

S. J. Res. 149. Joint resolution designating the month of September 1955 as John Marshall Bicentennial Month, and creating a Commission to supervise and direct the observance of such month;

S. J. Res. 169. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim the first Sunday of each month for a period of 12 months for prayer for people enslaved behind the Iron Curtain;

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution to approve the conveyance by the Tennessee Valley Authority of certain public-use terminal properties now owned by the United States;

S. Con. Res. 85. Concurrent resolution to authorize the adoption and use of official seals by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate; and

S. Con. Res. 92. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation in the case of certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2728. An act to authorize the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 303) entitled "An act to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. LENNON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the Senator from Utah, Mr. WATKINS, be appointed a conferee on the bill H. R. 5731, an act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif., and the joint utilization of a dam and reservoir and other waterwork facilities by the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes, in place of the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Butler, deceased.

The message also announced that the Senate had ordered that the Senator from California, Mr. KUCHEL, be appointed a conferee on the bill S. 3378, an act to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, in place of the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Butler, deceased.

SLIP LAW, INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 250) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there be

printed 12,590 additional copies of the slip law for the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, of which 2,475 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 500 copies for the use of the Committee on Finance, 6,615 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. HOPE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, HILL, COOLEY, and POAGE.

CONFEREES ON HOUSING BILL, H. R. 7839

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the gentleman from Texas, Mr. PATMAN, to be excused from serving as a conferee on the bill, H. R. 7839, the so-called Housing Act of 1954.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. RAINS, to serve on the conference committee on the bill, H. R. 7839, the so-called Housing Act of 1954, and the Senate will be notified accordingly.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD on page 9331 where I am quoted as describing certain vessels as "C-1-MAV." It should read "C-1-MAV-1."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the permanent RECORD. On page 8970 of the RECORD for July 1, 1954, in the first paragraph of my remarks the following should be added after the words "to the facts in the agricultural situation":

The argument has been made here today that peanuts are not a basic commodity.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

[Mr. WHITTEN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

AMERICAN DEFENSE PLANS

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I call to the attention of the House one of the more significant advances in American defense plans of recent months. Our distinguished colleague, the Honorable WILLIAM L. LANTAFF, of Florida, has been advised by the Secretary of Defense of the approval of plans submitted by him for the creation of a civilian reserve corps of specialists and technicians. It is a plan to create a civil-service reserve for national mobilization.

Those who are familiar with the problems incident to recruiting competent civilian personnel to fill key specialists positions in the Pentagon during World War II will readily agree that there is a need for action along this line. Not only was it difficult to recruit competent civilians who were available for civilian service in the Defense Establishment, but those who were available for recruitment were often the subject of competition among various agencies in the Government for their services. In addition, after they were recruited for important positions their talents could not be used to advantage until after they had been properly indoctrinated and the necessary security clearances had been obtained.

Advance recruiting of personnel who would be needed in time of national emergency will begin immediately on a limited scale. If successful, the program may be extended to all agencies which might be forced to expand rapidly in the event of an attack with atomic or hydrogen bombs.

The reserve force would in general parallel the Reserve Corps of the armed services. Those selected for the posts would report for 2 weeks of training with pay each year. Congressman LANTAFF, a Reserve officer who witnessed the long struggle to get qualified civilians for such work in World War II days, has been preparing the plan for about 18 months and has had numerous conferences with defense, civil service, and White House officials.

Chief benefits of the plan are:

First. Qualified individuals could be carefully selected in advance for special jobs and indoctrinated in the requirements of their position.

Second. Positions would be authorized, the individuals designated and approval of the Civil Service Commission obtained before mobilization.

Third. Security investigations, necessary in these posts as in the military and often causing months of delay, could be completed before there was urgent necessity to fill the positions.

It is also significant that limited service personnel or personnel not physically qualified for service in the Armed Forces can be used in this program, thus freeing other personnel for military duty.

According to the Secretary of Defense the pilot plan which is being put into operation provides for the appointment of up to 12 highly qualified specialists

who will furnish their talents to Army G-2 not more than 2 weeks annually at the rate of one such specialist per month. Such specialists will be asked to commit themselves to the program and to serve in the event of mobilization although there will be no legal binding contract involved. These specialists will be appointed on a "when actually employed" basis and be reimbursed. The rates of pay will be determined on the basis of each specialist's qualifications and the position involved and in all probability will range within the existing grades GS-12 through 15. Appointments will be made to specific previously determined positions such as military intelligence research specialist and cartographic engineer for which the individual has exceptional qualifications. Current rosters of the selected individuals will be maintained and efforts will be made to keep in continual contact with these individuals. Care will be taken to insure that only personnel not eligible for military service during mobilization or personnel not presently employed in the Federal Government are appointed.

Congressman LANTAFF's plan provides an opportunity for a striking advance in manpower utilization.

PROTECT JOBS OF BADLY DISABLED VETERANS

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under the Whitten amendment, disabled veterans, including amputees, are being separated from their Federal employment.

The preference to which they are entitled above all others has been reduced to zero minus.

The technical justification is that they have no status.

Even though the quality of their work is above reproach.

In spite of the fact that their trial or probational period has lasted for 3 or 4 years in some cases.

No status?

This Nation and its freedoms would cease to exist if we did not have some men and women ready to sacrifice life and limb in our defense.

Those disabled by national service have a right to expect that their Government will not forsake them. Basic to all legislation in the area of veterans' affairs is the implied obligation of the Government to compensate for the inability of some disabled veterans to get jobs in private industry.

I am sure that the Whitten amendment was never intended to take this earned preference away from them.

In the absence of specific language, minor officials have taken it upon themselves to misuse the Whitten amendment, interpreting it to suit their own convenience.

As an entering wedge to break up veterans' preference in Federal employment.

If this sly attack upon handicapped veterans is not defeated, a precedent will be established that will lead to further encroachments, eventually affecting all

honorably discharged members of our Armed Forces.

We want a clear and firm amendment to close up these loopholes interpretations that have been so damaging to men and women who have been disabled in the military service of our country.

Here is a copy of a letter received recently by the Disabled Americans Veterans that reveals the heartless policy in effect at some Government installations:

JUNE 24, 1954.

DEAR SIR: I am a disabled veteran of World War II. My left leg was amputated and my right leg was wounded also while overseas. My disability is 50 percent. I was employed at the Boston Navy Yard as a guard. I held this position for 4 years. I was employed at such time because this was a job set aside for disabled veterans. This job was suitable for a person in my condition. During my 4 years of employment my work was satisfactory. Now I have received my notice as they are laying off in the reductional force. It is extremely hard for me to find employment because of my condition. I am married with a family of two children to support. I can't help feeling bitter, as it is unjust to put an amputee out of employment. I did my duty toward my country, and I don't feel that my country owes me anything, as it was a duty any United States citizen would be glad to participate in. All I ask or want is employment which I need badly. I am writing to you for advice and help.

Thanking you,
Very Sincerely,

The above quote refers to but one combat veteran who has been the victim of an injustice committed by his own Government.

There are more than 80 other similar cases on file with the DAV, Department of Massachusetts.

How many more there are who nurse the unkindest cut of all in silence we do not know.

To tie up the loose ends of the Whitten amendment we recommend that the following provisions be added to it:

SEC. 1. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to confer a competitive classified civil-service status or a probational status upon any veteran serving under a temporary indefinite appointment who establishes the present existence of a service-connected disability of not less than 10 percent subject to the following conditions:

"If such veteran has completed a trial period of 1 year he may be given a competitive classified civil-service status: Upon certification to the Civil Service Commission by the head of the agency concerned that the veteran has completed a trial period of 1 year and that his services have been satisfactory. If, under the same circumstances, he is not recommended, he shall have the right of appeal to the United States Civil Service Commission.

If such veteran has not completed a trial period of 1 year he may be given a probational status upon certification to the Civil Service Commission by the head of the agency concerned that the employee was given a temporary-indefinite appointment.

Briefly, and reduced to plain English, the proposed amendment would protect the job rights of disabled veterans.

They would not be at the mercy of unpredictable interpretations.

Amputees would not be shoved out of their jobs to make way for political fa-

vorites, long on influence, but short on military service.

We have made a contract with our veterans.

Where the terms are vague, we must make them bold and clear, so that no official of the Federal Government will ever be able to bluff a disabled veteran out of his job on the basis of personal opinion concerning the meaning of the law.

Veterans' preference laws must be fortified not undermined.

Our covenant with ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen should be honored all the way.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

AMENDING PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT OF 1949

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6342) to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to acquire title to real property and to provide for the construction of certain public buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts; to extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes; and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 24, 1954.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 251), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill H. R. 6342 entitled "An act to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to acquire title to real property and to provide for the construction of certain public buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts; to extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes; and for other purposes," the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to make the following corrections:

At the end of the matter inserted in lieu of that proposed by the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 insert a period in lieu of the semicolon.

In the matter inserted in lieu of that proposed by the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 insert quotation marks before each of the eight parenthetical numerals, and at

to permit Federal release of reversionary rights of certain property for school purposes in Kern County, Calif.

Also considered, but took no action on, S. 2548, re national grazing lands; S. 2313, re wool regulations under Commodity Exchange Act; H. R. 6878, re purchase of fungible goods from CCC; and H. R. 8879, re Farm Credit Administration loans.

CCC BORROWING POWER

Committee on Banking and Currency: Ordered reported to the House H. R. 9756, to increase borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$8.5 billion to \$10 billion.

CREDIT UNIONS

Committee on the District of Columbia: The Talle subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee S. 3683, transferring the supervision of D. C. credit unions from the Comptroller of the Currency (Treasury) to the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The bill also fixes license fees to the District for such credit unions, of \$5 a year.

Speaking in support of the proposed transfer were W. M. Taylor, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency; J. Deane Gannon, Director of Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (HEW); and Herbert N. Rhodes, representing the Credit Union National Association.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Committee on Government Operations: Held further hearings on H. R. 8832, and related bills, to terminate or limit Government activities which are conducted in competition with private enterprise, and to establish an Anti-Government-Competition Board. Representatives of business and industrial groups testified for the third day in connection with the proposed legislation. Departmental witnesses are scheduled to resume at Monday's session on the subject.

INDIANS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The Berry subcommittee ordered the following Indian bills reported to the full committee—

H. R. 2233, amended, to provide for Federal acquisition of lands required for the reservoir created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S. Dak.;

H. R. 7290, to authorize an appropriation for the construction of certain public-school facilities on the Klamath Indian Reservation at Chiloquin, Oreg.;

H. R. 8365, declares valid all patents-in-fee heretofore issued to the Mission Indians in the State of California notwithstanding issuance prior to the expiration of the trust period existing with respect to a trust patent;

S. 2744, to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Alabama and Coushatta Tribes of Indians of Texas;

S. 2745, amended, to provide for termination of Federal supervision over property of Klamath Tribe of Indians of Oregon;

S. 2746, amended, to provide for termination of Federal supervision over property of certain tribes of Indians located in western Oregon; and

S. 3532, amended, distribution of assets of Ute Tribe of Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah.

U. S. CARGO VESSELS—OFFICERS' BENEFITS

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: In executive session ordered reported to the House S. 3233, to provide permanent legislation for the transportation of a substantial portion of waterborne cargoes in U. S.-flag vessels. The bill was amended so as to exempt cargoes on ships of the Panama Canal Company.

Also ordered reported S. 2389, granting commissioned officers of Coast and Geodetic Survey certain military benefits and rights during time of war. Tabled H. R. 6316, a companion bill.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Ordered reported favorably to the House S. 2665, the Federal employees' pay and classification bill for 1954 (the so-called fringe benefits bill). A committee amendment strikes out the Senate text and inserts language approved by the committee during consideration of Chairman Rees' bill, H. R. 8093. The committee amendment provides—

A 5-percent increase on the minimum rate of each grade, through grade GS-17, of all employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949, with a minimum increase to each employee of \$180 a year. The bill also provides an increase of 5 percent for legislative employees with no minimum provision.

Makes certain additional changes in premium compensation, leave, longevity, uniform allowance, and other employee benefits.

The number of supergrade positions provided by the Classification Act (now 400) is increased to 550, apportioned as follows: GS-18, 31; GS-17, 123; and GS-16, 396.

Longevity-step increases presently provided for employees through grade GS-10 are provided under the bill for employees through grade GS-15. These longevity steps are in the same amount as the present within-grade promotion steps, except that for GS-15, which has within-grade promotion steps of \$250 each, the longevity increase will be \$200. No employees in grades GS-11 through GS-15, under the provisions of the bill, may count past service for more than one longevity step increase.

The Civil Service Commission is authorized to recruit qualified employees above the minimum rate of the grade for the position to which appointment is made in cases where a sufficient number of qualified eligibles cannot be secured at the regular entrance rate.

Provides for abolishing the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial (CPC) schedule. The 115,000 employees paid under this schedule will be divided into 2 groups. The first group consists of approximately 65,000, who will have their pay set by local

wage boards. The second group comprises approximately 50,000, who will be paid under Classification Act schedules. This will be worked out over a period of time by the Civil Service Commission under procedures provided for in the bill.

Provides a system of premium compensation for classified employees. This includes overtime compensation at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate of basic compensation not in excess of the top salary grade for GS-9 (\$5,810) or the regular straight-time rate, whichever is greater; night differential at the rate of 10 percent of the regular rate of basic compensation; holiday pay (not overtime) at a rate equal to the regular pay in addition to such regular pay; and standby time at appropriate rates determined by department heads with the approval of the Civil Service Commission (except for fire fighters) not in excess of 25 percent of the regular rate of basic compensation for GS-9. Fire fighters will receive the premium compensation benefits, but are not restricted by the 25 percent minimum. No premium pay may apply to raise the compensation of an individual to more than \$12,800.

The bill also contains a section on an incentive-awards program similar to the one contained in the Senate bill and to H. R. 7774.

It includes a provision whereby employees who are passed over on civil-service employment registers solely because of their sex, may appeal to the Civil Service Commission.

The present requirement that accumulated annual leave be liquidated down to 30 days is lifted and classified and postal employees may, under the bill, accumulate up to 60 days (90 days for those outside the U. S.) but may not be paid upon termination for more than 30 days plus current accrued leave. The language of this section is identical to H. R. 7202 (see attached).

Employees required to wear uniforms will be paid a uniform allowance to cover the cost of such uniforms up to \$100 annually.

The committee amendment does not include any provision for repeal or modification of the present law which relates to appointments, promotions, and reinstatements on a temporary basis. Originally H. R. 8093 did contain a repeal provision. Since the Senate bill (S. 2665) contains a provision for completely repealing it, the whole matter may be considered in the conference on the bill.

STAR ROUTES—DUAL COMPENSATION— PERFORMANCE RATINGS—POSTAL TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Approved the following bills for reporting to the House—

S. 1244, relating to the renewal of contracts for the carrying of mail on star routes; and

H. R. 5718, to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

Also approved the following reports submitted by subcommittees on studies made in this Congress—(1) Performance rating plans in the Federal Government, by the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Representative Hagen, chairman; and (2) Survey and study of postal transportation, by the Subcommittee on Postal Operations, Representative St. George, chairman.

Joint Committee Meetings

HOUSING

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate-

and House-passed versions of H. R. 7839, to aid in the provision and improvement of housing, the elimination and prevention of slums, and the conservation and development of urban communities. Included in agreements reached by the conferees today are the following:

(1) Public housing—agreed to a 1-year extension of public housing—35,000 units—limited to those localities which have an acceptable slum clearance or urban renewal program, and limited to those persons dispossessed or displaced by either local, State, or Federal housing;

(2) FNMA—Senate conferees accepted the House provisions on FNMA with minor amendments;

(3) Section 814 of bill, certification by lender of soundness of loan—deleted from bill;

(4) Section 815, cost certification—deleted from bill;

(5) House conferees accepted Senate amendments to the following sections of the bill, with amendments: (a) Section 816, records required to be kept by local public housing administrations, (b) Section 817, requirement of submission of specifications by local public housing administrations, and (c) Section 818, authorizing Comptroller General to audit books of local public housing administrations;

(6) Section 819 of bill, requiring authorization by HHFA for advertisement of Government participation in housing projects—deleted from bill (provision in other section of the bill); and

(7) Section 820, report to Congress of information on housing by HHFA and constituent agencies—adopted by conferees with amendment.

TAX REVISION

Conferees continued in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 8300, general tax revision, reaching agreement that House recede from its disagreement on Senate amendment to section 613, relating to percentage depletion. Conferees recessed subject to call of the Chair.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation. As agreed, the conferees substantially accepted the Senate version of the bill with the following major changes:

(1) Struck out provision that dams providing a total capacity of 2,000 to 5,000 acre-feet must be approved by Congress, and substituted therefor a provision barring appropriations for plans including structures having total capacity of between 2,500 and 5,000 acre-feet, unless approved by the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture;

(2) Provided that the Secretary of Agriculture could proceed on applications of local organizations unless such application had been disapproved by the authorized State agency or governor within 45 days after submission of such application; and

(3) Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to contract for construction of works of improvement until July 1, 1956, in those States in which local organizations do not have authority to enter into such contracts.

INDIANS

Joint Meeting: Subcommittees on Indian Affairs of Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs concluded hearings on S. 3612 (H. R. 9533), acquisition of lands for Oahe Dam on Missouri River, and

rehabilitation of Sioux Indians of Standing Rock Reservation in South and North Dakota. Testimony in opposition to this proposed legislation was heard from Josephine Kelly, member, Jim Redfish, vice chairman and general counsel, Peter Looking Horse, Mrs. Ethel Ankle, and Ed Loon, all of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation.

CHIEF JOSEPH DAM

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 4854, authorizing Federal construction, operation, and maintenance of the irrigation works comprising the Foster Creek Division of the Chief Joseph Dam project in Washington State.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D844)

H. R. 9561, correcting typographical errors in Public Law 368, 83d Congress, relative to Civil Air Patrol. Signed July 16, 1954 (P. L. 502).

S. J. Res. 165, to provide for construction of Glendo unit, Wyoming, Missouri River Basin project. Signed July 16, 1954 (P. L. 503).

H. J. Res. 459, designating lake formed by completion of Texarkana Dam, Tex., as Lake Texarkana. Signed July 16, 1954 (P. L. 504).

H. R. 4496, conveyance of certain lands to Board of Education of Prince Georges County, Upper Marlboro, Md. Signed July 16, 1954 (P. L. 505).

S. 3539, reenlistment bonuses for members of uniformed services. Signed July 16, 1954 (P. L. 506).

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Senate Chamber

(Week of July 19-24)

In the event the bill is not disposed of on Saturday, July 17, Senate will continue on S. 3690, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, to be followed by S. 3052, farm bill. During week action also may be taken on S. 2910, additional judgeships; H. R. 6287, extend Renegotiation Act; S. 3706, amend Subversive Activities Control Act to determine identity of Communist-infiltrated organizations; S. 880, amend D. C. license law; and S. 2601, Federal assistance to schools.

Senate Committees

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: July 21, executive, on committee business, 10:30 a. m., 324 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations: July 19, executive, on foreign aid appropriations bill, to hear from Secretary Dulles and FOA Director Stassen, 10 a. m., room F-37, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services: July 20, on H. R. 6573, Reserve Officer Personnel Act, 10 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building;

July 22, executive, on calendar bills, 10 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency: July 19, to continue hearings on FHA investigation, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance: July 19, executive, on H. R. 9366, social security, and on H. R. 8155, metal scrap bill, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations: July 19, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, on subversives in defense establishments in the Greater Boston area, 9 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: July 20, Subcommittee on Business and Consumer Interests, on S. 3596, auto bootleg bill, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol;

July 20, Communications Subcommittee, executive, on UHF, 2 p. m., room G-16, Capitol;

July 21, executive, on committee business, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol;

July 22, on S. 2647, Civil Aeronautics Act of 1954, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary: July 19, executive, on committee business, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building;

July 21, subcommittee, on nomination of Francis Van Dusen to be U. S. district judge for eastern district of Pennsylvania, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building;

July 22, subcommittee, on nomination of Paul W. Cress to be U. S. attorney for western district of Oklahoma, 10 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: July 19, Subcommittee on Railroad Retirement, on S. 2930, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, 9:30 a. m., room P-63, Capitol.

Committee on Rules and Administration: July 20 and 21, Subcommittee on Rules, to continue hearings on rules of procedure for investigating committees, 10:30 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building.

House Chamber

(Week of July 19-24)

Monday, the House will call the Consent Calendar and act on a bill making supplemental appropriations (any record vote will be deferred to Tuesday).

Tuesday and balance of week, after calling the Private Calendar the following bills are scheduled for consideration:

H. R. 9757, amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended;

H. R. 8658, regarding punishment of persons who jump bail;

H. R. 7130, to provide for the forfeiture of the citizenship of persons convicted of advocating or conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the Government by force or violence;

H. R. 4979, to authorize congressional committees to invoke the aid of the courts in obtaining testimony from witnesses;

H. J. Res. 527, relating to the Communist Party and Communist-infiltrated organizations;

H. R. 236, authorizing the construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado;

H. R. 8896, to amend the mineral leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of the public lands;

H. R. 9463, to authorize building 25,000 housing units for military personnel and their families, at an estimated cost of \$350 million;

S. 3589, to provide for the independent management of the Export-Import Bank of Washington under a Board of Directors, to provide for the representation of the bank on the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, and to increase the bank's lending authority;

H. R. 9756, to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation;

H. R. 9859, omnibus bill on rivers and flood control; and

The Mutual Security Administration appropriation bill for fiscal year 1955.

The consideration of bills under suspension of the rules will be in order on Wednesday, July 21.

NOTE.—Conference reports may be brought up at any time.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture: July 21, Subcommittee No. 2 on H. R. 8025, to encourage the redemption of corn from price support loans for sale or use as livestock feed. True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, will appear.

Committee on the District of Columbia: July 20, full committee meeting.

Committee on Government Operations: July 19, to continue hearing on H. R. 8832, and related bills, to terminate or limit those activities of the Government which are conducted in competition with private enterprise, and to establish the Anti-Government-Competition Board, 10 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

July 21, regular meeting day.

July 22, Brownson Subcommittee on International Operations, executive session on its report, Relief and Rehabilitation in Korea.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: July 19, Subcommittee on Public Lands on pending bills (9:30 a. m.), and Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation on H. R. 6894, grant-

ing congressional consent to compact negotiations between certain Midwestern States regarding development of land and water resources in the Missouri Basin, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

July 20, full committee on pending business.

July 21, Subcommittee on Public Lands on timber pricing in national forests.

July 22, Subcommittee on Public Lands on transfer of Federal lands from the Department of Interior to Department of Agriculture.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: July 21, public hearing on H. R. 9769, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to restrict certain automobile dealers, and on H. R. 9916 and 9917, to amend FTC Act relating to unfair competition in the sale of manufactured products and motor vehicles.

Committee on the Judiciary: July 19, Subcommittee No. 1, open hearing on bills relating to immunity of witnesses appearing before congressional committees, 10 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building.

July 20, regular meeting day of full committee in executive session.

July 21, Subcommittee No. 5 in executive session on private claims bills.

July 21, Subcommittee No. 4 in executive session on pending legislation.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: July 19, Subcommittee No. 3 on H. R. 9397, authorizing Federal transfer of certain land to the Panama Canal Company; and H. R. 19, 154, 1580, and 2305, bills relating to benefits, etc., of persons engaged in construction of the Panama Canal, 10 a. m., 219 Old House Office Building.

July 20, executive session on H. R. 9434, to provide for the maintenance of the Merchant Marine Academy by the Department of Commerce; and H. R. 9584, to protect the rights of vessels of the United States on the high seas and in territorial waters of foreign countries.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: July 20, executive on H. R. 9909, to prohibit payment of annuities to Federal officers and employees convicted of certain crimes.

July 21, executive meeting in connection with the Whitten rider.

Committee on Ways and Means: July 21, hearing on H. R. 8352, to increase the amount of articles acquired abroad by residents of the U. S. which may be brought into the country without payment of duty.

Joint Committees

Conferees: July 20, executive, on H. R. 6725, Regular Navy and Marine Corps officers, 2 p. m., room P-38, Capitol.

Conferees: July 20, executive, on S. 3458, to authorize the construction of tankers, 3 p. m., room P-38, Capitol.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR SATURDAY, JULY 17

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Joint Committee

Conferees, executive, on H. R. 303, health services for Indians, 9:30 a. m., room P-38, Capitol.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 20, 1954
For actions of July 19, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on watershed bill. Senate committee voted to exclude farmers from social security bill. House received conference report on housing bill. House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing power, Rules Committee cleared bill. House committee reported water-facilities loans bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sales of small lots, etc. House passed bill authorizing additional contract research.

SENATE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation (pp. 10426-9).
2. SOCIAL SECURITY. The "Daily Digest" states that, during consideration of H. R. 9366, the social security bill, the Finance Committee "rescinded previous action relating to voluntary coverage of farm operators...and agreed to exclude the farm operators...as under existing law" and "with regard to agricultural workers, agreed to adopt, in lieu of House provisions, a test requiring \$50 in earnings from one employer" (p. D856).
3. EDUCATION. Agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education, and H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education (pp. 10476-7).
4. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2759, to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation (pp. 10424-6).

5. FARM LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and to make additional funds available therefor (S. Rept. 1911)(p. 10417).
6. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, to revise the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 10429-71, 10479-95). Most of the debate related to TVA.
7. PLANT PATENTING. The Judiciary Committee reported with/ out amendment H. R. 5420, providing that patents may be obtained on cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedling plants (S. Rept. 1937)(p. 10478).
8. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee voted to report S. 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies (p. D857).
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Hickenlooper, Williams, Schoepel, Welker, Holland, and Anderson) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed jointly by them, to S. 3052, the farm program bill (p. 10419).
10. RECLAMATION. Sen. Bennett spoke in favor of the upper Colorado River project (p. 10420). Sen. Kuchel criticized the project (pp. 10471-6).
11. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Symington urged additional drought relief, including beef purchases and a hay program (pp. 10420-1).
12. ROADS. Sen. Ferguson inserted a newspaper editorial favoring the President's new highway program (p. 10495).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Minority Leader Johnson said: "I do not believe we will meet the July 31 deadline" (p. 10497). Majority Leader Knowland said: "I hope ...we can complete as soon as possible after July 31 the legislative program..." (p. 10498).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for payment of claims and judgments against the Government (S. Doc. 144)(p. 10416).

HOUSE

15. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 9936 (H. Rept. 2266)(pp. 10327-42). The bill is to be read for amendment today. For provisions of the bill, see Digest 134.
16. CCC STOCKS. Passed without amendment S. 1381, to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sale of small lots of commodities, etc. (p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 2367, to authorize this Department to enter into contracts for the conduct of research (p. 10315). (Such authority is already available for research performed under the Research and Marketing Act.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 2583, to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of vesicular exanthema (applies only to Oregon)(p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.

WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT

JULY 20, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6788]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: *That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.*

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:

The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

"Works of improvement"—any undertaking for—

(1) flood prevention (including structural and land-treatment measures) or

(2) agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water

in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand acres and not including any single structure which provides

more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. No appropriation shall be made for any plan for works of improvement which includes any structure which provides more than twenty-five hundred acre-feet of total capacity unless such plan has been approved by resolutions adopted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, respectively. A number of such subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire.

"Local organization"—any State, political subdivision thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement.

SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organizations if such application has been submitted to, and not disapproved within 45 days by, the State agency having supervisory responsibility over programs provided for in this Act, or by the Governor if there is no State agency having such responsibility—

(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: Provided, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs;

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement that local organizations shall—

(1) acquire without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as will be needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from such improvements: Provided, That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act;

(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement, in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture;

(4) acquire, or provide assurance that landowners have acquired, such water rights, pursuant to State law, as may be needed in the installation and operation of the work of improvement; and

(5) obtain agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance.

SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the benefits exceed the costs, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation in carrying out the works of improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to assist such local organizations in developing specifications, in preparing contracts for construction, and to participate in the installation of such works of improvement in accordance with the plan: Provided, That, except as to the installation of works of improvement on Federal lands, the Secretary shall not construct or enter into any contract for the construction of any structure unless there is no local organization authorized by State law to undertake such construction or to enter into such contract, and in no event after July 1, 1956: Provided, That in participating in the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities for administering the overall national agricultural program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provisions of this Act: Provided further, That, at least forty-five days (counting only days occurring during any regular or special sessions of the Congress) before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification therefor to the Congress through the President: Provided further, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and recommendations at least sixty days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress through the President. The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above sixty-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the President: Provided further, That, prior to any Federal participation in the works of improvement under this Act, the President shall issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, and to assure the coordination of the work authorized under this Act and related work of other agencies including the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army.

SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with other Federal and with States and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secretary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the planning and development of works or programs for such lands.

SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: Provided, That (a) the authority of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of

improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by that Department by the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216 of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be affected by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.

SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act".

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
WM. S. HILL,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE,
B. B. HICKENLOOPER,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to the amendment:

The Senate struck out all of the House language and the conference has agreed to the substitute for the Senate amendment. Following are the substantive changes:

Section 2. The conference agreed to the change made by the Senate in the form and punctuation of the definition of "works of improvement" to make it clear that the definition includes drainage projects and that it may be an undertaking either for flood prevention or the agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

The House bill provided that the Secretary of Agriculture must come into agreement with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on all watershed projects. The Senate amendment struck out this provision and provided that any dam providing a capacity of from 2,000 to 5,000 acre-feet must be approved by the Congress. The conference agreement substitutes for these provisions a requirement that before appropriations can be made for any project containing any structure providing a capacity of from 2,500 to 5,000 acre-feet, the plan must be approved by resolutions adopted by the Senate and House Agriculture Committees.

Under the new conference language, committee approval must be obtained before the necessary funds can be appropriated for a plan for works of improvement including a structure providing more than 2,500 acre-feet of total capacity. If an appropriation should be proposed without such committee approval such appropriation would be subject to a point of order. Although the conferees feel that such a proposal would not be made, it is their intent and understanding that a point of order can be made and sustained against appropriations for plans lacking committee approval.

The House defined "local organization" as including any agency having authority under State law to "carry out flood prevention and related activities". The Senate approved a definition, which was agreed upon by the conference, changing the quoted phrase to "carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement".

Section 3: The Senate amendment added a provision to the House bill requiring approval of the application of the local organization by the appropriate State agency, or if there were no such State agency, by the Governor. The conference agreed to a substitute provision requiring applications to be submitted to the State authority but authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to proceed on such application unless it had been disapproved by the State agency, or the Governor in the absence of any authorized agency, within 45 days after submission of the application.

Section 4: Two technical amendments of the Senate were adopted making it clear that local organizations (1) would not be required to meet all of the requirements of section 4 before assistance in planning could be given, and (2) would not necessarily be required to defray "all" operating and maintenance costs.

The House provided that, among other conditions, local organizations would have to "furnish" without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as would be needed in connection with installation of works of improvement before the Secretary could assist with such works of improvement. The Senate amended this provision by changing "furnish" to "acquire", and the conference agreed to the Senate amendment.

Section 5: The conference struck out language which had been added by the Senate to require that plans for works of improvement must be referred again to "the appropriate State agency" after their approval by the local organization and the Secretary.

The conference agreed to a Senate amendment broadening the basis for computing benefits in the determination that benefits exceed the cost of the proposed improvements.

The House bill authorized the Secretary to construct or to contract for the construction of structures installed in connection with works of improvement and the Senate deleted this authority. The conference agreed to permit the Secretary to undertake or contract for construction of structures only where no local organization is authorized by State law to contract for such installations, and then only until July 1, 1956. Conference language makes it clear, however, that the Secretary has and will continue to have authority to construct or contract for the installation of such structures in connection with such works of improvement as may be necessary on Federal lands.

The conference adopted a Senate provision requiring the submission of the plan to Congress to be made at least 45 session days before installation is commenced.

The Senate provision that the President shall issue regulations to assure coordination of the work authorized by the act with the related work of other agencies was adopted.

The conference agreed to the 60-day period provided by the House bill (rather than the 90-day period provided by the Senate amendment) for submission of views of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army.

Section 6: The Senate provision authorizing cooperation by the Secretary of the Interior in the development of works on lands under his jurisdiction was adopted.

Section 7: The Senate provision preserving the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention under the Flood Control Act of 1938 was retained.

The conference changed the short title added by the Senate amendment to "Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act".

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
WM. S. HILL,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.



in the Randolph-Sheppard Act amendment is one which is designed to insure that a preference is given to blind persons in the granting of permission to operate vending stands on Federal property. It provides that, first, so far as feasible, preference will be given to blind operators licensed under this program; and, second, the head of each Federal department or agency concerned shall consult with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and prescribe regulations to insure special preference. Such regulations will be subject to approval by the President. The conferees were thoroughly convinced that the property of the Federal Government should be more fully and freely utilized in expanding the vending-stand program for the blind, and that no department or agency should be permitted to refuse suitable stand locations to this blind program except where such stand would clearly conflict with the proper functioning of the department or agency. Another important amendment to the Randolph-Sheppard Act, Mr. President, is one providing that where the State wishes to do so, it may permit the operators of the vending stands to own their equipment. Various spokesmen for the blind have been very much interested in this provision and I am happy to say that the conferees agreed to it. This privilege is, of course, provided with appropriate safeguards which will insure that if the blind operator ceases to operate his stand, the use of the location and the equipment will not be lost to the use of the blind.

I am also pleased to advise the Senate that the conferees adopted the Senate provision which establishes a special advisory council to make recommendations to the Secretary concerning special project grants. This is an important provision, Mr. President, since it will assure the Secretary of the assistant of a continuing advisory group of experts and other outstanding persons in the field of rehabilitation.

Finally, Mr. President, the conferees also agreed to a House provision which would amend the Wagner-Peyser Act to require States to provide employment counseling and placement services for handicapped persons, and provide that each State or Federal employment service office must designate at least one person to promote employment opportunities for the handicapped and provide them with counseling and placement service.

The conferees also adopted a House provision increasing the annual appropriation authorization for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped from \$75,000 to \$225,000.

These provisions which I have discussed were the major points in the agreement reached by the conferees. It is the opinion of the conferees, Mr. President, that we now have a highly workable piece of legislation and one in which both the House and the Senate may take pride in their accomplishment.

I ask for the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I was a member of the committee of conference, but because I was engaged on the floor, I was unable to attend many meetings of the conference committee, although I signed the report.

The distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] also was a member of the committee of conference, and, as I understand, signed the report.

Mr. PURTELL. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. Did the Senator from Connecticut indicate to the Senator from New York that it was his intention to have the report considered at this time? I do not know whether the Senator from Connecticut has talked to the Senator from New York about the report.

Mr. PURTELL. I did not talk with the Senator from New York, although I understand he was quite satisfied with the outcome of the conference.

As I understand, the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] was in conversation with the Senator from New York. I believe he would state that the Senator from New York was quite satisfied with the result of the committee of conference. Perhaps he would wish to inform the Senate of his own knowledge.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I urged all Senate members of the committee of conference to be present. The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] apologized for his inability to be present. I advised him in a general way of what the committee had done, and I think he was entirely in accord with the action taken.

As I think the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] will remember, the Senator from New York was present at the end of the conference and signed the report.

Mr. PURTELL. He was present for the final session, and he agreed to the compromise which was made at the very end. I feel confident that the Senator from New York would have no objection to the report.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, the Senator from New York was present at the final conference.

Mr. PURTELL. He was present at the final conference, and he agreed with the conclusions reached by the conferees of the Senate and the House. That is my recollection.

Mr. HILL. As I understand, the Senator from New York signed the conference report.

Mr. PURTELL. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PURTELL. I am happy to yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. May I ask if the statement on the part of the managers of the House has been printed in the RECORD?

Mr. PURTELL. It has not. It will be printed today.

Mr. SPARKMAN. May I ask the Senator from Connecticut what action was taken with reference to two amendments which I offered, and which the Senator agreed to take to conference?

Mr. PURTELL. I shall be happy to report on the amendments suggested by the Senator from Alabama.

An important provision agreed to by the conferees, Mr. President, is the adoption of amendments to the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act, in which the Senator from Alabama was particularly interested.

As the Senate will recall, an amendment was adopted on the floor of the Senate to make certain that this subject would be before the conference. I am happy to say that the conferees agreed to the provision regarding the Randolph-Sheppard Act essentially as it was passed by the House. The present act authorizes the operation of vending stands by the blind in Federal buildings. The measure adopted by the conferees extends this authority to include Federal property, thereby opening additional sites to the program.

Also, one of the important provisions in the Randolph-Sheppard Act amendment is one which is designed to insure that a preference shall be given to blind persons in the granting of permits to operate vending stands on Federal property.

I believe that is the amendment in which the Senator from Alabama was interested.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I was interested in that amendment, although I did not offer it; another Senator offered it while the bill was before the Senate.

One of my amendments related to the membership of the Advisory Council and another related to increasing the authorization for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Mr. PURTELL. I am happy to report to the Senate, and especially to the distinguished Senator from Alabama, that the conferees adopted a House provision increasing the annual appropriation authorization for the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped from \$75,000 to \$225,000.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I appreciate that action very much.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. With regard to the composition of the Advisory Council, the Senator from Connecticut will recall that the actual provision which had been suggested by the Senator from Alabama, with regard to having the three blind persons, if practicable, made members of the Advisory Council, was agreed to.

Mr. PURTELL. The Senator from New Jersey is correct. That provision was agreed to by the conference.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. PURTELL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Will the distinguished Senator from Connecticut inform the Senate as to the provisions agreed to with respect to the vending stand program for the blind?

Mr. PURTELL. I tried to cover that subject before. I will attempt to elaborate on it now.

Another important provision agreed to by the conferees was the amendment relating to the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act. As the Senator may recall, an amendment was adopted on the floor of the Senate to make certain that the subject would be before the conference. I am happy to say that the conferees agreed to the provision regarding the Randolph-Sheppard Act essentially as passed by the House.

The present act authorizes the operation of vending stands by the blind in Federal buildings. The measure adopted by the conferees extends this authority to include Federal property, thereby opening up additional sites to this program. Also, one of the important provisions in the Randolph-Sheppard Act amendment is one which is designed to insure that a preference is given to blind persons in the granting of permission to operate vending stands on Federal property.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PURTELL. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate, commend, and express my appreciation to the able Senator for this accomplishment. I should like to make a further inquiry. Does the Senator think the provisions contained in the conference report are sufficient to give a preference to the blind operators of vending stands in a Federal building or a particular piece of Federal property over the objection of such stands by Federal employees within such building or Federal property?

Mr. PURTELL. It is the understanding of the Senator from Connecticut that it does give such preference regardless of the feelings of employees in those facilities.

Mr. GORE. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

"SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:

"The 'Secretary'—the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

"'Works of improvement'—any undertaking for—

"(1) flood prevention (including structural and land-treatment measures) or

"(2) agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water

in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand acres and not including any single structure which provides more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. No appropriation shall be made for any plan for works of improvement which includes any structure which provides more than twenty-five hundred acre-feet of total capacity unless such plan has been approved by resolutions adopted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, respectively. A number of such subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire.

"'Local organization'—any State, political subdivision thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement.

"SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organizations if such application has been submitted to, and not disapproved within 45 days by, the State agency having supervisory responsibility over programs provided for in this Act, or by the Governor if there is no State agency having such responsibility—

"(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

"(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

"(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs;

"(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement that local organizations shall—

"(1) acquire without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-

of-way as will be needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

"(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act;

"(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement, in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture;

"(4) acquire, or provide assurance that landowners have acquired, such water rights, pursuant to State law, as may be needed in the installation and operation of the work of improvement; and

"(5) obtain agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance.

"SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the benefits exceed the costs, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation in carrying out the works of improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to assist such local organizations in developing specifications, in preparing contracts for construction, and to participate in the installation of such works of improvement in accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That, except as to the installation of works of improvement on Federal lands, the Secretary shall not construct or enter into any contract for the construction of any structure unless there is no local organization authorized by State law to undertake such construction or to enter into such contract, and in no event after July 1, 1956: *Provided further*, That in participating in the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities for administering the overall national agricultural program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, at least forty-five days (counting only days occurring during any regular or special sessions of the Congress) before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification therefor to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and recommendations at least sixty days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress through the President. The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above sixty-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That, prior to any Federal participation in the works of improvement under this Act, the President shall issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, and to assure the coordination

of the work authorized under this Act and related work of other agencies including the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army.

"Sec. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with other Federal and with States and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secretary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the planning and development of works or programs for such lands.

"Sec. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That (a) the authority of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by that Department by the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216 of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be affected by the provisions of this section.

"Sec. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.

"Sec. 9. This Act may be cited as the 'Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE,
B. B. HICKENLOOPER,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
WM. S. HILL,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the immediate consideration of the report?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that a member of the minority—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question of the consideration of a conference report is not debatable. The report itself would be debatable.

The question now is whether there is objection to the request of the Senator from Vermont for the present consideration of the conference report.

Mr. GORE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KUCHEL in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that this question has been discussed with both

the majority leader and the minority leader, as well as with other interested Members on his side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum for a moment, I should like to make a brief statement.

Mr. GORE. I withhold it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian, that under the rules the question of immediate consideration of the conference report is not debatable. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to say for the information of Senators on this side of the aisle that the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] questioned me about the report and asked me if it would be agreeable to bring it up at the first opportunity. He stated that he wished to have it brought up at the earliest opportunity. I suppose, therefore, that there is no reason why it should not be immediately considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I shall explain briefly the various points which were discussed in conference.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. My purpose in suggesting the absence of a quorum, which suggestion I later withdrew at the request of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], was to give Senators interested in the report an opportunity to reach the floor of the Senate. It was not for the purpose of registering any objection to the conference report. I think before the Senator's explanation is finished, Senators who are interested will have an opportunity to reach the floor.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I understand that a certain Senator would like to be present during the consideration of the conference report. I have a 2-minute statement to make. If the Senator from Vermont will yield to me for 2 minutes, that will permit the Senator in question to reach the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that, no objection having been interposed to the immediate consideration of the conference report, it is now the pending question before the Senate, and it is debatable. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Vermont. He now understands that the Senator from Minnesota desires to have the Senator from Vermont yield to him.

Mr. AIKEN. I have no objection to yielding to the Senator from Minnesota for a couple of minutes. I have no objection to the Senator from Tennessee suggesting the absence of a quorum, if he so desires, although I think many Senators who are interested in this par-

ticular conference report have already examined it.

I yield to the Senator from Minnesota with the understanding that I shall not lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(At this point Mr. AIKEN yielded to Mr. THYE, who submitted certain material for printing in the RECORD, which material will be found in the Appendix under the appropriate heading.)

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Vermont is willing, I feel that I should suggest the absence of a quorum, in order to give Senators an opportunity to be present during the consideration of the report.

Mr. AIKEN. I have no objection to more Members of the Senate being present. I will yield to the Senator from Tennessee for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum.

Mr. GORE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I shall explain as briefly as I can the points which were in conference on House bill 6788, the so-called watershed bill.

First. The conference agreed to the change made in form and punctuation by the Senate in the definition of "works of improvement," as well as to the use of "and" instead of "or" to make it clear that the definition includes drainage projects.

Second. The House bill provided that the Secretary of Agriculture must come into agreement with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on all watershed projects. The Senate amendment struck out this provision and provided that any dam providing a capacity of from 2,000 to 5,000 acre-feet must be approved by the Congress. The conference agreement substitutes for these provisions a requirement that before appropriations can be made for any project containing any structure providing a capacity of from 2,500 to 5,000 acre-feet, the project must be approved by resolutions adopted by the Senate and House Agriculture Committees.

Third. The House defined "local organization", as including any agency having authority under State law to "carry out flood prevention and related activities." The Senate approved a definition, which was agreed upon by the conference, changing the quoted phrase to "carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement."

Fourth. The Senate amendment added a provision to the House bill requiring approval of the application of the local organization by the appropriate State

agency, or if there were no such State agency, by the Governor. The conference agreed to a substitute provision authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to proceed on such application unless it had been disapproved by the State agency or the Governor in the absence of any authorized agency, within 45 days after submission of the application.

Fifth. Two technical amendments of the Senate were adopted making it clear that local organizations, first, would not be required to meet all of the requirements of section 4 before assistance in planning could be given; and, second, would not necessarily be required to defray "all" operating and maintenance costs.

Sixth. The House provided that, among other conditions, local organizations would have to "furnish" without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as would be needed in connection with installation of works of improvement before the Secretary could assist with such works of improvement. The Senate amended this provision by changing "furnish" to "acquire", and the conference agreed to the Senate amendment.

Seventh. The conference agreed to provisions of the Senate amendment requiring that, first, State water-rights laws be complied with; and, second, agreements to carry out recommended soil-conservation measures and proper farm plans be obtained from owners of not less than 50 percent of the lands in the drainage area above each retention reservoir.

Eighth. The House authorized the Secretary to construct or contract for the construction of structures included in works of improvement and the Senate deleted such authority. The conference agreed to permit the Secretary to perform such construction or enter such contracts only in those States where local organizations do not have authority to perform such construction or enter into such contracts, and then only until July 1, 1956. The conference further authorized the Secretary to contract for installation of that part of any work which it is necessary to perform.

Ninth. The conference adopted a Senate provision requiring the submission of the plan to Congress to be made at least 45 session days before installation is commenced.

Tenth. The Senate provision that the President shall issue regulations to assure coordination of the work authorized by the act with the related work of other agencies was adopted.

Eleventh. The conference agreed to the 60-day period provided by the House bill—rather than the 90-day period provided by the Senate amendment—for submission of views of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army.

Twelfth. The Senate provision authorizing cooperation by the Secretary of the Interior in the development of works on lands under his jurisdiction was adopted.

Thirteenth. The Senate provision preserving the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil-

erosion prevention under the Flood Control Act of 1938 was retained.

Fourteenth. The conference changed the short title added by the Senate amendment to "Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I listened with interest and approval to the able statement made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], in reporting the conference agreement on H. R. 6788, the watershed bill. It is probably unnecessary to make further comment, but there are four features of the conference report that I wish to mention briefly.

The Senate will remember that the Senate bill differentiated between two sizes of projects which would be constructed under this program. The Senate passed its committee bill in a form providing that projects for 2,000 acre-feet or less might be initiated by the local districts and the Secretary of Agriculture without further reference to Congress, but that projects between 2,000 acre-feet and 5,000 acre-feet, because of their possible implications upon flood control, navigation, or reclamation projects which were downstream, must come before the Congress for authorization.

In the conference, the figures were changed slightly. In the first instance, instead of having 2,000 acre-feet as the upper limit of the structures which could be constructed without further reference to Congress, that upper limit was restated to be 2,500 acre-feet. In other words, projects up to 2,500 acre-feet do not have to be approved further or considered further by the Congress.

As to projects between 2,500 acre-feet and 5,000 acre-feet, the conference report differs from the provisions of both the Senate and House bills in that we have adopted the same machinery which the Congress adopted in the so-called lease-purchase bill. In an effort to relieve the full Congress of further details in this matter, it was decided, instead, to provide machinery under which the Senate and House committees alone would be given the power to authorize, which power would have to be affirmatively exercised before any appropriations could be made for projects coming within those sizes.

Senators will remember that in the lease-purchase bill we were so advised by the parliamentarians of the House and the Senate that it is clear that under such a provision a point of order can be made if an appropriation is proposed for a project between the 2,500 acre-feet size and the 5,000 acre-feet size, without its having first been submitted to and authorized by the appropriate committees.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. On another phase of the report I should like to interrogate the able Senator from Florida. He will recall that at the instance of the senior

Senator from South Dakota there was written into the bill in various forms and at various stages an amendment which had the objective of making certain for the record that the conservation board of each State would have something to say about the construction of watershed projects, either in a negative way or in an affirmative way, to make sure that the Federal Government did not come into the matter without the interests of the States being protected. Will the Senator dilate, for the benefit of our colleagues, on what has been done to give assurance that the State interests will be protected?

Mr. HOLLAND. I appreciate the question, and I am glad to assure the Senator that the conference report does completely safeguard the point the Senator has made. He will remember that as passed by the Senate there was a requirement in the bill that either the appropriate State agency, if one existed, or the governor, would have to take affirmative action on a project as requested by, let us say, a local soil conservation district, before Federal aid could be given. The conference committee changed this provision so that it now provides for submission to the appropriate State agency, if one exists, and if one does not exist, for submission to the governor. Forty-five days time is given to the appropriate State agency or to the governor to act. If they act negatively, the project must not be further proceeded with, but if they act affirmatively, or do not act at all, the project can proceed and Federal aid be given. So that, as written into the conference report, the provision is that in the absence of timely negative action by the appropriate State agency, if one exists having jurisdiction over such conservation matters, or by the governor, if no such agency exists, the program may move ahead.

Mr. MUNDT. And the appropriate agency will receive official notice. It will have 45 days within which to go forward.

Mr. HOLLAND. If they desire to have 45 days they may have that long a time. It is compulsory that the program be submitted to the appropriate State agency, if one exists, and if none exists, to the governor, before the program can move ahead.

Mr. MUNDT. I believe that will meet the situation, because by the very nature of things, since this provision is in the law, every State will be watching these applications and following carefully the development of the plans and programs and areas. So it appears that 45 days should be ample time for a State to disapprove such a project if for reasons best known to itself it should so decide.

Mr. HOLLAND. I completely agree with the Senator's conclusion in that regard.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, as one of the coauthors of the bill, and having been interested in the matter for a number of years, I should like to congratulate the chairman of the committee and all the conferees upon arriving

at what I consider to be the best possible compromise between the two Houses. Obviously, we are only on the threshold of this great opportunity to prevent floods in the upstream reaches of streams which cause 50 percent of the damage. There will be changes, undoubtedly, as we proceed with the program, but I think that by the fair way the conferees have approached the differences between the two Houses they have given us an initial blueprint which should be effective. I am particularly gratified that the State regulatory bodies will have a 45-day notice which will enable them to take action rather than to face the possibility that such projects will be killed by inaction, which might have been possible had this wise provision not been placed in the bill.

I am also glad that provision is made to take care of water retention dams and for their approval by the two committees having charge of the matter, because there will undoubtedly be topographic areas where larger retention dams above and beyond the established points will be required, and a survey of the parent committees of the Congress is certainly needed.

May I at this time express my deep appreciation for the promptness and the efforts which have gone into this bill to make it operative ahead of the time it would have been if the committee had not acted so promptly.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Oklahoma, who has been such an ardent advocate of this measure, and I am glad to say that, in my opinion, the conference report provides a good tool with which to work toward the solution of the problem.

Another recognition of State rights in this program is the fact that the conferees approved the two Senate amendments, one requiring that State water right laws be complied with, and the second requiring that for any program, as to not less than 50 percent of the land in the area affected, the property owners of the local area would have to be sold on the project and cooperating with it contractually before the project could move ahead. In both instances the Senate amendments were accepted by the House conferees, and they appear in the conference bill.

The fourth point I should like to make is that the philosophies of the two Houses, which differed as to the proper function of the Federal Government, were in some degree compromised for the immediate future. The Senate will recall that in the House bill the construction work was to be done by the Department of Agriculture, or might all have been done by the Department of Agriculture, whereas, in the Senate bill the program was purely an assistance program and the construction work had to be done by or contracted by the local agency, meaning either the district or some State agency which was clothed with the necessary power.

Having in mind the fact that in some States no appropriate State agency and no appropriate districts now exist which have adequate authority in this field,

the conference report allows until June 1, 1956, to States which do not have such a setup, to create such a setup.

As soon as the law becomes operative, the philosophy of the Senate will be applicable in those States where State agency or local districts now have the authority to enter into contracts for the construction of dams. But in a case where no such authority exists, the State in question is given as long as it may need to come within the requirements of the bill, up to July 1, 1956. It may not have longer than that time.

It is hoped that States will proceed speedily to allow their districts or their State agencies to operate as quickly as possible under the spirit of the conference report, which requires the control and the initiative and the contractual power to remain in local hands, in all cases after July 1, 1956, and at once in all cases where that result is now possible.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, this is one of the most important bills which will be acted on at this session of Congress. As the Senator from Oklahoma has stated, the work which it authorizes is still in the pioneer stage, but it is work which is very vital to the generations to come. It may mean the difference between being able to produce enough to sustain ourselves, and not being able to do so.

The bill does not go quite so far as some would have had it go at this time; nevertheless, it will permit the work to go forward. I do not believe there are any handicaps at all now which cannot be very easily overcome.

I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

REVISION OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1945

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3690) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1945, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, my amendment is as follows:

On page 80, after the period in line 9, insert the following: "The authority of the Commission under this section to enter into new contracts or modify or confirm existing contracts to provide for electric utility services includes, in case such electric utility services are to be furnished to the Commission by the Tennessee Valley Authority, authority to contract with any person to fur-

nish electric utility services to the Tennessee Valley Authority in replacement thereof."

Mr. President, in order to make this amendment clear, I think it would be well that I read the entire section to which the amendment applies. It is section 164 of the pending bill on page 79, which reads as follows:

SEC. 164. The Commission is authorized in connection with the construction or operation of the Oak Ridge, Paducah, and Portsmouth installations of the Commission, without regard to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to enter into new contracts or modify or confirm existing contracts to provide for electric utility services for periods not exceeding 25 years, and such contracts shall be subject to termination by the Commission upon payment of cancellation costs as provided in such contracts, and any appropriation presently or hereafter made available to the Commission shall be available for the payment of such cancellation costs. Any such cancellation payments shall be taken into consideration in determination of the rate to be charged in the event the Commission or any other agency of the Federal Government shall purchase electric utility services from the contractor subsequent to the cancellation and during the life of the original contract.

Mr. President, it has been stated by some Senators on the floor that this section does not clearly and specifically authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to make a contract with private concerns, or capitalistic concerns, as they may be called by some, for furnishing power not directly used by the Atomic Energy Commission.

In other words, the contract which has been discussed, the contract which is the concern of the amendment about which the distinguished Senator from New Mexico has spoken, is a contract by the Atomic Energy Commission with a private enterprise concern to furnish power, not directly to the Commission for use, but to be used in the TVA network of power. So some have said on the floor that this section did not authorize the making of a contract by the Atomic Energy Commission with a concern which would furnish power into the lines of the TVA.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Does not the Senator think it would be useful to clear up the question as to which contract we are going to discuss? The Senator is not, as I understand, discussing the contracts with EEI, OVEC, or TVA, which were entered into under section 12 (d).

Mr. FERGUSON. No, not at the present moment.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is the Senator discussing the language of section 164, in the proposed bill, rather than the language of 12 (d) of the existing act?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. I am discussing one section.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator from Michigan recognizes, I am certain, that the contract now being suggested with Dixon-Yates for which a tentative proposal has been made, is supposedly under section 12 (d), because there is no other language in the law which could cover it except 12 (d).

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, but I propose to include in the bill language which would authorize the Dixon-Yates contract.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is the Senator proposing an amendment to section 164 which would clearly authorize the Dixon-Yates controversy?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am certain the Senator recognizes, as many others among us do, that there is some question as to whether that can be done under the language of section 12 (d), or under the language of section 164.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, the question has been raised on the floor as to whether that can be done under either of these sections.

Mr. ANDERSON. The question was raised in the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. But the members of the Commission and of the Bureau of the Budget stated that, in their opinion, such action could not be taken without a Presidential directive.

Mr. FERGUSON. All I desired to do was to submit a clear provision, to be included in section 164, authorizing the Dixon-Yates contract.

Mr. ANDERSON. Would the Senator from Michigan feel that that would be preferable to amending the law now on the statute books? After all, it is still a question whether or not the atomic energy bill will pass both Houses of Congress. Does not the Senator think that if the contract is to be authorized, that might be done by a specific resolution to amend section 12 (d), which is now the law of the land?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I think it should be included in this particular section.

Mr. ANDERSON. Then, if the bill should not pass, the Senator would recognize that the Dixon-Yates contract would be dead, because it would not be authorized by 12 (d).

Mr. FERGUSON. No, I do not say that. I merely say that, in my opinion, to allay the fear of any Member of the Senate that there is doubt about the right to enter into the contract, it should be made crystal clear, in words that can be understood by everyone, and interpreted in only one way, that the Dixon-Yates contract is authorized.

We do not always agree that there is a doubt when we desire to make something clear. We simply want to eliminate the possibility of a doubt in the mind of anyone. That is all I seek to do by my amendment. I am not saying now that I believe there is a doubt; in fact, I do not believe there is at the present moment. But I want to take the side of those who think there is a doubt.

Mr. ANDERSON. Then, I do not understand why we need to take all this time, if there is no doubt.

Mr. FERGUSON. I read the speech by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]—

Mr. ANDERSON. The Senator from Kentucky made one of the finest contributions which could have been made, because he has a doubt. The interesting

point is that not only does the able Senator from Kentucky have a doubt, and I am happy to know that he has—in fact, both Senators from Kentucky have doubts, though at the moment I am referring to the speech by the junior Senator from Kentucky—but the members of the Commission themselves have a doubt.

Mr. FERGUSON. I want to resolve that doubt, so that there will be no question in their minds.

Mr. ANDERSON. Why not remove the doubt by amending the law under which it is contemplated the contract will be made, and not try to amend the pending bill? If the bill does not pass, there will still exist a doubt.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from New Mexico realizes that to do that it would be necessary to throw the whole matter back into committee. We are debating a bill now before the Senate to which this amendment is relevant. Therefore, we should act on the matter which is before the Senate.

Mr. ANDERSON. But the Senator will recognize that in the committee an attempt was made to clarify the question. Language was offered in the committee which attempted to straighten out the matter one way or the other and resolve the doubt. The proposed language was rejected by a vote of 5 to 4, so far as the 9 Senate members of the joint committee were concerned, and by a similar vote on the part of the House members of the joint committee.

But there would be no objection, I feel certain, on the part of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to report a measure which would try to make valid that which, in the opinion of many of us, is invalid. The Congress could vote that up or down. When people appear before a legislative committee and say, "If the bill becomes law, we will use it in this fashion, and no other," and then, after the bill becomes law, they decide to use it in a quite different way, probably their actions are going to land in court.

Mr. FERGUSON. When a proposal is before a committee and the committee does not include it in the bill which it reports to the Senate, it is not an unusual procedure that a Senator should try to clarify the bill by a perfecting amendment so as to grant the authority which was challenged in the committee.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish to assure the Senator from Michigan that I am not trying to say this is an unusual procedure. I think it is a perfectly proper procedure. I think the Senator from Michigan is right in saying there should be language in the law which provides that the contract either can or cannot be made.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON. My amendment would provide that the contract could not be entered into.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mine would provide that it could be entered into.

Mr. ANDERSON. I merely wanted to establish the fact clearly that what is sought to be done is to include a provision one way or the other so that there could be no misunderstanding as to

whether the Dixon-Yates contract could or could not be made.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the Senator from New Mexico has stated the issue on the amendment. My amendment would authorize the contract; the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico would forbid it.

I think there is no need further debate on the amendment. Either the contract is to be authorized, or it is not to be authorized.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me, so that the Senator from Vermont may propound a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico. I realize that the bill has been debated for several days; and from what I have heard, there is promise of it might even be debated until well into the fall. It is difficult to follow a debate of such length, so would the Senator from New Mexico save the time of the Senator from Vermont by pointing out exactly which section of the bill is responsible for creating the long, drawn out discussion of the subject? Perhaps the Senator could do it in a few well chosen words.

Mr. ANDERSON. There are many sections about which there is concern, but I think most of the time in recent days has been spent upon section 44, page 23 of the bill, entitled "byproduct energy."

I feel that Congress should definitely authorize the Commission to build a plant so that it may generate electric energy as electric energy, and not only as a byproduct of other operations. I feel that there is a necessity to have someone build a reactor of the size which needs to be built, and that it is too great a risk for private enterprise to undertake.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the proposal? I notice that the section provides that surplus energy may be transferred to other Government agencies, or sold to publicly or privately owned utilities or users at reasonable and nondiscriminatory prices.

Is it proposed that the so-called preference clause be inserted at this point? What is the proposal?

Mr. ANDERSON. There is a proposal to do that; but personally I have not suggested at any time the addition of a preference clause. I have grave doubt whether that is proper in this type of proposed legislation. I do not foreclose that possibility, but what I have said is that I should like to see the Government construct a plant and a larger reactor which would develop electric energy for the sake of electric energy, and not solely as a byproduct. I do not understand that this section, which we discussed in the committee, dealing with byproducts only, was a complete bar to the Government's building the type of plant I have in mind. It was only after the bill came to the floor that it became apparent to me that this was a complete bar to the Government's building its own plant.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of July 20, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on housing bill, including rural provisions. House received conference report on watershed bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize Interior loans to reclamation projects. Rep. Scudder commended Secretary's recommendations for farm program. Senate committee reported bills to authorize motor vehicle pools and travel for employees returning to continental U.S.

HOUSE

1. HOUSING LOANS. By a vote of 358 to 30, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7839, the housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the rural housing program administered by this Department (pp. 10513-24). The report had been submitted July 20.
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 6788, the watershed development bill (pp. 10499-501).
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Continued debate on H. R. 9936, but made no changes in the agricultural items (pp. 10512, 10524-47).
4. RECLAMATION LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5301, to authorize the Interior Department to make loans for reclamation projects (p. D868).
5. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment S. 3233, to provide permanent legislation for transportation of a substantial portion of water-borne cargoes in U. S.-flag vessels (H. Rept. 2329)(p. 10555).

6. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3534, to authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed because the patent owner was in the armed forces or because of production controls (H. Rept. 2347)(p. 10556).
7. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3699 and H. R. 9679, consenting to a Tex.-La. compact for division of the Sabine River waters (H. Repts. 2317, 2321)(p. 10555).
8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7785, to make permanent the increases in regular civil-service annuities provided by the act of 1952 (H. Rept. 2318)(p. 10555).
This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit the period for collection by the U. S. of compensation received by Federal employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (H. Rept. 2334)(p. 10555).
9. CREDIT UNIONS. The D. C. Committee reported with amendment S. 3683, to transfer supervision of D. C. credit unions to HEW from Treasury (H. Rept. 2333)(p. 10555).
10. DROUGHT RELIEF; FLOOD PREVENTION. Rep. Miller, Kans., inserted a farmer's letter describing flood-prevention work on his farm, and requested a cattle-buying program for drought relief (pp. 10549-50).
The House Agriculture Committee, on July 16, adopted the following resolution:
"Within the past several days there has come to the attention of the Committee an increasing number of reports of serious drought conditions in many parts of the United States. It is the Committee's information that conditions have already reached the point in some parts of the country where production of crops is being seriously threatened and the ability of livestock producers to maintain their flocks and herds is being impaired.
"In view of this situation the Committee urges that the Secretary of Agriculture use to the fullest extent the authority and funds available to him for combatting or alleviating the results of the drought as soon as conditions in the various affected areas warrant action on the part of the Federal Government.
"The Committee respectfully suggests, in view of the fact that Congress will soon adjourn, that the Secretary review the authority and the funds now available to him for meeting drought and other emergency conditions in the agriculture of the Nation and report to the Committee at the earliest possible moment any additional authority or funds which he believes he may require in order to meet as effectively as possible any need which may arise for action on the part of the Federal Government."
11. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, to amend the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 10584-96, 10601-29). Mose of the debate related to the TVA. Sen. Langer spoke against the President's proposal to contract with private utilities and stated that "the most harmful effect of the... deal will be its ultimate effect on the REA cooperatives and, through them, on the farmers of the valley" (pp. 10585-590). Sen. Johnston stated that farmers of his State need money now as a result of reduced acreage production and that he does not want "to see the electric bills for industrial power in the Southeast go up" (p. 10628).

SENATE



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House of Representatives

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who hast revealed unto us the way of blessedness, we are again calling upon Thy great and holy name for by Thy power we are sustained and strengthened to meet and discharge our tasks and responsibilities with quietness and confidence with renewed energy and hope.

Help us to appreciate more fully how greatly we need divine wisdom and guidance and that Thou hast placed at our disposal the inexhaustible resources of Thy grace.

Grant that daily we may hear and heed Thy voice for the ways which Thou hast marked out for us are the ways of pleasantness and peace.

Encourage us with a clear vision of the final triumphant fulfillment of our loftier hopes and aspirations for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth and of His kingdom of righteousness and justice there shall be no end.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3197. An act to authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort; and

S. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution to print additional copies of Senate Document 87, Review of the United Nations Charter—A Collection of Documents.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 303. An act to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7434. An act to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education;

H. R. 7601. An act to provide for a White House Conference on Education;

H. R. 8571. An act to authorize the construction of naval vessels, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9040. An act to authorize cooperative research in education; and

H. J. Res. 534. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built passenger-cargo vessels, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3344) entitled "An act to amend the mineral leasing laws and the mining laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. ANDERSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 55-2.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COOPERATE WITH STATES FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. HOPE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2297)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

"SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:

"The 'Secretary'—the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

"'Works of improvement'—any undertaking for—

"(1) flood prevention (including structural and land-treatment measures) or

"(2) agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water

in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand acres and not including any single structure which provides more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. No appropriation shall be made for any plan for works of improvement which includes any structure which provides more than twenty-five hundred acre-feet of total capacity unless such plan has been approved by resolutions adopted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, respectively. A number of such subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire.

"Local organization"—any State, political subdivision thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement.

"SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organizations if such application has been submitted to, and not disapproved within 45 days by, the State agency having supervisory responsibility over programs provided for in this Act, or by the Governor if there is no State agency having such responsibility—

"(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement

"(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

"(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided*, That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs;

"(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement that local organizations shall—

"(1) acquire without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as will be needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

"(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act;

"(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement, in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture;

"(4) acquire, or provide assurance that landowners have acquired, such water rights, pursuant to State law, as may be needed in the installation and operation of the work of improvement; and

"(5) obtain agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance.

"SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the benefits exceed the costs, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation in carrying out the works of improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to assist such local organizations in developing specifications, in preparing contracts for construction, and to participate in the installation of such works of improvement in accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That, except as to the installation of works of improvement on Federal lands, the Secretary shall not construct or enter into any contract for the construction of

any structure unless there is no local organization authorized by State law to undertake such construction or to enter into such contract, and in no event after July 1, 1956: *Provided further*, That in participating in the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities for administering the overall national agricultural program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, at least forty-five days (counting only days occurring during any regular or special sessions of the Congress) before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification therefor to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and recommendations at least sixty days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress through the President. The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above sixty-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That, prior to any Federal participation in the works of improvement under this Act, the President shall issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, and to assure the coordination of the work authorized under this Act and related work of other agencies, including the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army.

"SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with other Federal and with States and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secretary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the planning and development of works or programs for such lands.

"SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That (a) the authority of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by that Department by the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1838 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216 of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be affected by the provisions of this section.

"SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended.

"SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the 'Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
WM. S. HILL,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
EDWARD J. THYE,
B. B. HICKENLOOPER,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to the amendment:

The Senate struck out all of the House language and the conference has agreed to the substitute for the Senate amendment. Following are the substantive changes:

Section 2: The conference agreed to the change made by the Senate in the form and punctuation of the definition of "works of improvement" to make it clear that the definition includes drainage projects and that it may be an undertaking either for flood prevention or the agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

The House bill provided that the Secretary of Agriculture must come into agreement with the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on all watershed projects. The Senate amendment struck out this provision and provided that any dam providing a capacity of from 2,000 to 5,000 acre-feet must be approved by the Congress. The conference agreement substitutes for these provisions a requirement that before appropriations can be made for any project containing any structure providing a capacity of from 2,500 to 5,000 acre-feet the plan must be approved by resolutions adopted by the Senate and House Agriculture Committees.

Under the new conference language, committee approval must be obtained before the necessary funds can be appropriated for a plan for works of improvement including a structure providing more than 2,500 acre-feet of total capacity. If an appropriation should be proposed without such committee approval such appropriation would be subject to a point of order. Although the conferees feel that such a proposal would not be made, it is their intent and understanding that a point of order can be made and sustained against appropriations for plans lacking committee approval.

The House defined "local organization" as including any agency having authority under State law to "carry out flood prevention and related activities." The Senate approved a definition, which was agreed upon by the conference, changing the quoted phrase to "carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement."

Section 3: The Senate amendment added a provision to the House bill requiring approval of the application of the local organization by the appropriate State agency, or if there were no such State agency, by the Governor. The conference agreed to a sub-

stitute provision requiring applications to be submitted to the State authority but authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to proceed on such application unless it had been disapproved by the State agency, or the Governor in the absence of any authorized agency, within 45 days after submission of the application.

Section 4: Two technical amendments of the Senate were adopted making it clear that local organizations (1) would not be required to meet all of the requirements of section 4 before assistance in planning could be given, and (2) would not necessarily be required to defray "all" operating and maintenance costs.

The House provided that, among other conditions, local organizations would have to "furnish" without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as would be needed in connection with installation of works of improvement before the Secretary could assist with such works of improvement. The Senate amended this provision by changing "furnish" to "acquire", and the conference agreed to the Senate amendment.

Section 5: The conference struck out language which had been added by the Senate to require that plans for works of improvement must be referred again to "the appropriate State agency" after their approval by the local organization and the Secretary.

The conference agreed to a Senate amendment broadening the basis for computing benefits in the determination that benefits exceed the cost of the proposed improvements.

The House bill authorized the Secretary to construct or to contract for the construction of structures installed in connection with works of improvement and the Senate deleted this authority. The conference agreed to permit the Secretary to undertake or contract for construction of structures only where no local organization is authorized by State law to contract for such installations, and then only until July 1, 1956. Conference language makes it clear, however, that the Secretary has and will continue to have authority to construct or contract for the installation of such structures in connection with such works of improvement as may be necessary on Federal lands.

The conference adopted a Senate provision requiring the submission of the plan to Congress to be made at least 45 session days before installation is commenced.

The Senate provision that the President shall issue regulations to assure coordination of the work authorized by the act with the related work of other agencies was adopted.

The conference agreed to the 60-day period provided by the House bill (rather than the 90-day period provided by the Senate amendment) for submission of views of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army.

Section 6: The Senate provision authorizing cooperation by the Secretary of the Interior in the development of works on lands under his jurisdiction was adopted.

Section 7: The Senate provision preserving the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention under the Flood Control Act of 1938 was retained.

The conference changed the short title added by the Senate amendment to "Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act".

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
WM. S. HILL,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CREEPING SOCIALISM

(Mr. CLARDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Speaker, there are those who think that the advent of socialism will be heralded with banners and beating drums. There are those who believe that the coming of socialism will be advertised in screamer headlines and blowing sirens. Nothing could be further from the truth. Such folks are deceiving themselves and the Nation. Socialism will sneak up on us gradually—as it has been for some time. But we can be beguiled into taking longer steps in that direction if we are not careful.

Last Sunday the New York Times carried an article in which Bernard M. Baruch was quoted as demanding an immediate congressional action to grant to unnamed bureaus and departments the power to socialize this Nation overnight. Mr. Baruch does not put it in so many words, but that is the plain meaning of what he says.

His is indeed an odd way of saving our system of free enterprise. He wants to save it by embracing all of the Socialists' program for regimenting the entire Nation.

Surely experience has taught us that a handful of bureaucrats in Washington are not wiser than the collective judgment of all our people. Surely experience has shown us that the way to wreck our system of a free economy is to subject it to more and more Government control. If we have not learned that then the case for free enterprise is hopeless.

Mr. Baruch wants us to enact a program that will give the bureaucrats power to hold down wages along with the power to regulate every other phase of the economy. Rationing and all the things that go with it are included in his program—his is a program for the complete socialization of the Nation at one blow.

Just when would he put the program into operation? It is there that he becomes vague and uncertain. But he makes it obvious that he wants this power to be exercised the moment someone he leaves unnamed becomes apprehensive about what may happen. He says that the regulation should be less severe for a situation such as military intervention in southeast Asia than in an all-out war. I wonder who would make the decision as to when we must become completely socialized? And just what will trigger that decision? Will it merely require someone to say he thinks an emergency is about to start?

It is obvious he does not want the Congress to have anything to say about when the regimentation of socialism shall commence—or the extent of that socialization. He exhibits a complete faith in bureaucrats and a complete lack of confidence in the representatives of the people. In that direction lies dictatorship.

But he reaches the height of absurdity when he says:

Controls would last only as long as they were required—certainly for the duration of the emergency and for a sufficient time thereafter to permit a proper readjustment.

Just how optimistic about the removal of these things can you get?

We have been living in a period of so-called emergency for years. I wonder just what further events must take place before he would have the bureaucrats

clamp on the stranglehold? And I wonder who would decide when the so-called emergency and "a sufficient time thereafter for readjustment" had elapsed? Under his theory it would certainly not be Congress. Has he learned nothing from experience about how it becomes politically impossible to unshackle ourselves from bureaucratic controls? If these folks have their way the time will never come when controls are not needed.

Why must we be forever threatening ourselves with destruction from within? Does he think for 1 minute that business and industry can make long-range plans with the sword of Damocles forever hanging over their heads? Has he completely lost faith in the ability of the free enterprise system to weather the storms of everyday life? And how much of a breeze does he think must develop before the bureaucrats will call it a cyclone? Does he have more faith in the ability of a handful of little men to tell all of us what to do than he does in the combined genius of our people and our system?

He makes the astonishing suggestion that by threatening ourselves with complete socialization we will somehow or other deter our only enemy from commencing an all-out war. Has he forgotten that it is the aim and purpose of that enemy to socialize us? Does he not realize that our enemy wants us to become socialized as a necessary step in transition to full comunization?

He says that the next war may come in a big smash—and he asks where Congress will be? If it is going to be that bad there will not be any bureaucrats left to put these chains on our wrists. They will perish right along with the Congress. What he really means is that Congress may not be persuaded to fully regiment our people overnight. He thinks that would be bad.

But back of all of this talk about all-out war is to be discerned the real motive. What he wants and what those who think like him want is something on the books that will enable the socialist-minded people in our midst to take over whenever they think the opportune moment has arrived. Anything will be a "crisis" to them—all they want is the excuse to take over.

It would be the supreme folly of our time if we should adopt his suggestion that we speed up the process of socializing ourselves. It would be the greatest mistake in our history if we should now abandon all hope and surrender our ideals and principles. I cannot subscribe to his policy of despair.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

ANNA URWICZ

The Clerk called the bill (S. 552) for the relief of Anna Urwicz.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Anna Urwicz shall be held and considered

to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHUAN HUA LOWE AND HIS WIFE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 997) for the relief of Chuan Hua Lowe and his wife.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

GIUSEPPI CLEMENTI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7924) for the relief of Giuseppe Clementi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Giuseppe Clementi may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "have" and insert "had."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. DINA MIANULLI (NEE KRATZER)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7925) for the relief of Mrs. Dina Mianulli (nee Kratzer).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Dina Mianulli (nee Kratzer) may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, strike out "have" and insert "had."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HELMUT CERMAK AND HANA CERMAK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8334) for the relief of Helmut Cermak and Hana Cermak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Helmut Cermak and Hana Cermak shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. DONKA KOURTEVA DIKOVA AND HER SON NICOLA MARIN DIKOFF

The Clerk called the bill (S. 95) for the relief of Mrs. Donka Kourteva Dikova (Dikoff) and her son Nicola Marin Dikoff.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Donka Kourteva Dikova (Dikoff) and her son Nicola Marin Dikoff shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. BETTY THORNTON OR JOZSEFNE TOTH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 98) for the relief of (Mrs.) Betty Thornton or Jozsefne Toth.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Betty Thornton or Jozsefne Toth shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCESCO CRACCHIOLO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 102) for the relief of Francesco Cracchiolo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Francesco Cracchiolo shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHRISTOPHER F. JAKO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 110) for the relief of Christopher F. Jako.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Christopher F. Jako shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YVONNE LINNEA COLCORD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 203) for the relief of Yvonne Linnea Colcord.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yvonne Linnea Colcord may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice have knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. DEAN S. ROBERTS (NEE BRAUN)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 222) for the relief of Mrs. Dean S. Roberts (nee Braun).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of July 22, 1954
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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on watershed bill. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to rule for debate on atomic energy bill. House committees reported bills for reclamation loans, customs simplification, and personnel fringe benefits. Rep. Hope inserted D. A. Williams' address describing soil-water conservation programs. Sens. Hennings and Symington criticized appointment and operations of ASC committeemen in Mo. Rep. Hand recommended flexible supports.

HOUSE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in planning and carrying out works of improvement for soil conservation (pp. 10838-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 9936 (pp. 10793-835). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Vorys to require the new definition of obligations to be used in reports to Congress or any committee thereof and not merely in reports to the Appropriations Committees (p. 10834). Rejected, 34-45, an amendment by Rep. Gavin to require that \$150,000 of the forest roads and trails item be allocated to the Allegheny National Forest, Pa. (pp. 10808-9). For items in this bill of interest to this Department, see Digest 133.
3. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed to a resolution for consideration of H. R. 9757, the atomic energy bill, which includes provisions directing AEC to arrange for agricultural research and development from atomic energy and authorizes AEC to lease U. S. lands for mining or prospecting for source materials (pp. 10840-3).
4. RECLAMATION LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5301, to amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for Federal loans to non-Federal reclamation projects (H.Rept. 2443) (p. 10852).

5. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10009, to provide for review of customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs laws, etc. (H. Rept. 2453)(pp.10852-3).
6. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2665, to amend the Classification Act and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (H. Rept. 2454)(p. 10853).
7. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report on its study of technical cooperation in Latin America (H. Rept. 2442)(p. 10852).
8. REA AUDIT. Received from the Acting Comptroller General a report on the audit of REA for the fiscal years 1951 and 1952 (p. 10852).
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hand spoke in favor of flexible price supports, commended the Appropriations Committee for adequate consideration of farm problems, recommended additional SCS appropriations, and discussed and inserted a CSS letter describing problems of poultry and egg producers (pp. 10850-1).

SENATE

10. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Hennings and Symington criticized the selection and operations of ASC Committees in Mo., and Sen. Hennings recommended a study of the costs of these committees (pp. 10928-39).
Sen. Hickenlooper's amendment to S. 3052, the farm program bill (see Digest 137): Requires the Secretary to acquire information regarding competition and demand for U. S. agricultural products and the marketing of these products in foreign countries and to interpret and disseminate the information in the U.S. Requires him to make investigations abroad regarding the factors affecting and influencing the export of agricultural products and to conduct abroad other activities, including demonstration of standards of quality of American agricultural products. Authorizes the Secretary to appoint personnel necessary to carry out the authorized activities, including not to exceed 8 supergrade positions.
Sen. Anderson's amendment to this bill (see Digest 136) would add the provisions of S. 2548 (as passed by the Senate) providing for the orderly use, improvement, and development of forest grazing lands.
11. WEATHER CONTROL. Sens. Anderson and Case discussed cloud seeding to induce rainfall, and Sen. Anderson suggested that our drought problems will not be solved without weather control (pp. 10917-20).
12. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, the atomic energy bill (pp. 10854-93, 10898-905, 10907-17, 10939-40, 10953-61).
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Sen. Johnson, Colo., providing for AEC disposition of electric power and other forms of energy produced from nuclear fission, with preference to public bodies and cooperatives (pp. 10854-93, 10898-905, 10908-17, 10920-3), by a 45-41 vote.
By Sen. Gillette, as modified by an amendment by Sen. Pastore, to provide that, in disposing of byproduct energy, AEC shall give preference to public bodies and cooperatives (pp. 10924-6).
By Sen. Humphrey, requiring that written notice (in addition to notice in the Federal Register) be given to public bodies, cooperatives, etc., as to issuance of licenses for nuclear power stations (pp. 10926-40).
By Sen. Humphrey, to give preference to public or cooperative bodies in passing on applications for nuclear power stations (pp. 10940, 10953-6).

amendment is that if the authority to apply reduced rates through trade agreements should be terminated and the statutory levels reinstated, the rate for the articles covered by the bill would revert to 30 percent rather than be fixed at 15 percent.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending the enactment of H. R. 8932.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. R. 8300

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 260.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 8,300 additional copies of the conference report on H. R. 8300, a bill to revise the internal-revenue laws of the United States, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Committee on Finance, 1,500 for the Senate document room, 3,000 for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means, 300 for the use of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and 2,500 for the House document room.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight Saturday to file a report on the Foreign Operations Administration appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF HON. HERBERT HOOVER

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution (S. Con. Res. 96).

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States thereby extends to the Honorable Herbert Hoover its greetings and felicitations on the 80th anniversary of his birth, August 10, 1954.

SEC. 2. The Congress expresses its admiration and gratitude to Mr. Hoover for his long years of devoted service to his native land and to the world in general in many different capacities.

SEC. 3. The Congress is especially appreciative of his willingness to accept cheerfully the heavy burden of serving as Chairman of the second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, which is an arm of the Congress, in order to complete the work so well begun a few

years ago by a similar commission under his chairmanship.

SEC. 4. The Congress expresses the hope and desire that divine providence may permit Herbert Hoover to be spared to give many more productive years of honored service to humanity and to his beloved country.

SEC. 5. A copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to America's elder statesman, the Honorable Herbert Hoover.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I might say that this is exactly the same concurrent resolution that was adopted by the House unanimously on yesterday. This has been adopted in the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOURLY MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman what the program is for the rest of the day. If all the gentleman intends is to proceed until we adopt the rule for the consideration of the Atomic Energy bill, and not go into general debate, and not have a night session, I shall not object. I think we would do better if we adopted the rule on the atomic energy bill and met tomorrow at 10 o'clock than to continue and debate the atomic energy bill tonight and then attempt to meet at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. HALLECK. If the gentleman will yield, I had hoped that we could proceed with the consideration of the atomic energy bill. Certainly the rule should be adopted. As I understand it, there will not be any considerable amount of time taken on the rule.

I have discussed the matter with the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], who is chairman of the committee. He would like to proceed with general debate this evening. Of course, that would not necessitate that all Members be present. Those who wanted to stay and participate in the debate or listen to it could do so and those who did not want to stay could read it in the RECORD in the morning at their leisure.

I appreciate what the gentleman has said, but I should like very much to dispose of that measure by tomorrow evening. Also, I might say to the gentleman, there are 17 citations from the Committee on Un-American Activities which we want to call up the first thing in the morning. It was suggested to me that there would be a vote on at least the first one, and I had hoped that that could be the quorum call in the morning.

I trust that the gentleman will not insist upon his suggestion that we do not proceed with general debate on the atomic energy bill this evening, at least for a while, and see what develops.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do not know of any measure to come before this House for the remainder of this session, and in fact, I do not think of one that has come before the House thus far this session in which there is more interest among the Members of the House than in this atomic-energy bill.

We have been here since 10 o'clock this morning. I am willing to stay until about 6 o'clock. I think that would be as late as I would be willing to remain here this evening. If we meet at 10 o'clock in the morning then, we will be fresh for further consideration of the business of the House.

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, I recognize that it is the gentleman's privilege and right to take the position he does, to object to coming in at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. RAYBURN. I do not object to coming in at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. HALLECK. Do I understand the gentleman correctly that if we undertake to go beyond 6 o'clock he would feel constrained to oppose the unanimous-consent request that I made to come in at 10 o'clock in the morning?

Mr. RAYBURN. That is correct. I think if we adopt the rule, that should be sufficient. I should not object to sitting until 6 or perhaps a little longer for that purpose.

Mr. HALLECK. I think the rule will be adopted very quickly.

Mr. RAYBURN. If the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] wants to speak this evening, that is all right with me.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] wants to expedite this measure and the work of the House of Representatives as, I am quite sure, all of us do.

Mr. RAYBURN. Of course, I am very anxious, as I have said, to cooperate with the gentleman from Indiana on his goal of July 31. But I do not think we would expedite things by going beyond 6 o'clock this evening.

Mr. HALLECK. I think I understand the gentleman's position. Perhaps the gentleman will bear with me for a moment to make this observation.

Yesterday, during discussion of the postal pay and rate bill, the gentleman spoke of the fact that the House had not, under his tenure, employed this procedure involving a suspension of the rules and that he would never be a party to this trend toward denying the representatives of the people the right to express themselves. Checking back into the

RECORD of May 19, 1952, I find the gentleman from Texas, our former Speaker, who was then at that time entertained a suspension of the rules for the consideration of a bill to increase social-security payments by \$5. Also there was the bill under suspension of the rules that was very objectionable to many of us, and we objected to proceedings which prevented us from amending to strike out the objectionable matter. When I read the RECORD I found that I made just about the same speech that the gentleman did yesterday with respect to what was being done. So

the action yesterday certainly was not without precedent on the Democratic side.

Mr. RAYBURN. I will say to the gentleman that I also examined the RECORD. I said yesterday, as far as my memory went. But I will say that this is one time in my life my memory failed me.

Mr. CELLER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, is it proposed to meet on Saturday in the event we do not conclude consideration of the atomic energy bill tomorrow night?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes. I think undoubtedly if we did conclude it we would meet on Saturday. I would say to the gentleman that probably the matters that would be up then would not be of extreme importance or such as to require necessarily the presence of Members who had other arrangements or other things to do.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am not sure that I understand the situation. I want to cooperate with the leadership, but I feel that if the rule is brought up—and I have no objection to the hour's discussion of the rule, which can be brought up at this time, of course—then if general debate is to proceed into the evening, I will be constrained to object to meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning. I have no objection and I will have no objection to meeting at 10 o'clock in the morning providing we have an understanding that the rule will be disposed of tonight and the House will then adjourn.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield under his reservation of objection?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Yes, certainly.

Mr. HALLECK. A number of Members, including the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, have spoken to me about disposing of the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. They say it has a unanimous report and there is no controversy about it. Because I am just trying to get along with the things we have to do, I wonder if we might make an arrangement by which we would adopt the rule on the atomic energy bill, if it could be done in a few minutes, and then undertake to let the members of the Committee on Public Works dispose of the omnibus rivers and harbors bill this evening. The rule on that bill has already been adopted.

Mr. RAYBURN. How much general debate will there be on that bill?

Mr. DONDERO. Two hours. We can do it within an hour.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I suggest that we proceed with the rivers and harbors bill. There is no urgency in disposing of the rule on the atomic energy bill. It is an hour's discussion. It is an hour's bill. I think that 1 hour on the rule and 4 hours of general debate is not too much.

Mr. HALLECK. I do not know of any member who is going to oppose it, as far as I understand. I think everybody expects the measure must be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I certainly do not intend to oppose the rule, but I have had

many Members come to me and indicate their desire to obtain some time to speak. As we did agree to a 4-hour limitation on debate, it seems to me that the Members should have the right to use the hour of debate on the rule if they so desire.

Mr. HALLECK. As a matter of fact, I might say to the gentleman there are a number of Members on his side who principally come from one State in the South where they are having primaries next week who are very much interested in being here when the rivers and harbors bill is considered. It certainly would accommodate them if it could be disposed of. However, I do not know that there is more to be accomplished by prolonging this discussion.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, speaking of the rivers and harbors bill; there will be some controversy when that bill is brought up, and at least 3 or 4 amendments will be offered to it that will require time.

Mr. HALLECK. I think, Mr. Speaker, the only thing we can do is proceed with the rule on the Atomic Energy Commission bill, and, under the suggestion of the gentleman from Texas, quit at 6 o'clock, and let matters go on.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the bill, H. R. 7304.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carry-out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 20, 1954.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report. The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this conference report marks the end of several years' activity on the part of the House Committee on Agriculture in an effort to obtain an effective and workable law to deal with small watersheds. In the course of that time the committee has held numerous hearings both in the field and in Washington as well as many conferences with officials of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of the Budget, representatives of conservation organizations, and others interested in a national program of soil and water conservation. Members of the committee have also discussed the legislation with the President and members of his staff at the White House.

Several Members of the Congress have introduced bills on this subject in both the present and previous Congresses. A subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, headed by the able gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], whose long and constructive interest in watershed matters is known to everyone, worked out many problems which had to be resolved before this type of legislation was gotten into acceptable form.

On July 31, 1953, President Eisenhower sent to the Congress a message urging the enactment of this legislation and submitting a revised form of a bill as a substitute for bills previously introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], myself, and a number of other Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. This new bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Aiken joined by several other Members of that body, and in the House by myself—H. R. 6788. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] introduced a bill with some slight changes from the form in which it was submitted by the President.

On February 2, 1954, the House Committee on Agriculture reported the bill H. R. 6788 and on March 11, 1954, the House of Representatives passed it by a unanimous vote in substantially the same form as it was introduced and reported by the committee. The bill passed the Senate on June 22 with a considerable number of amendments.

The conference report which is presented herewith represents a reconciliation of the differences between the House and the Senate bill. While I would have personally preferred the provisions of the House bill, I feel that the bill agreed upon in conference is an excellent measure and one which will function effectively in making possible a cooperative program between local agencies and the Federal Government in meeting the great problems of soil and water conservation and flood prevention which confront our country today.

Several of the amendments adopted by the Senate had the effect of slowing down the effective operation of the act. The agreement reached in conference in practically every instance sets up a procedure to expedite consideration and approval of projects from the local level on up to the Department of Agriculture. It

is my belief that this measure constitutes a landmark in our progress toward a better development and use of the great soil and water resources which are possessed by this country.

Taking into consideration the pilot plant projects contained in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1954, under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], and with the bill S. 3137 as amended in the House by the Love amendment, this Congress can truly be said to have enacted more legislation with reference to a more constructive use of our soil and water resources than any other Congress in history.

I desire at this time to thank all of the members of the committee on Agriculture for their contribution to this legislation because it is truly a committee bill. I also want to express my appreciation to the many Members of the House, who have contributed greatly to the progress and final enactment of this legislation.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN (at the request of Mr. HOPE) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, just a year ago tomorrow the House agreed to the conference report on the appropriation bill for agriculture for fiscal year 1954. That action marked the official beginning of the Hope-Andersen watershed protection program. Today, a year later we are finishing action legislatively on this same program, placing the seal of approval by the Congress on this great conservation measure.

Little did I think more than a year ago that the Andersen-Hope watershed protection program would be received throughout the Nation as one of the greatest conservation programs ever enacted by the Congress. My subcommittee last year, through the urging of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and me, appropriated \$5 million as the first increment of a \$29 million program, under which 60 small pilot plant watershed programs are already in process of construction.

Mr. Speaker, I quote here in part from my speech on the House floor on July 23, 1953, page 9836 of the RECORD:

ANDERSEN-HOPE WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM

This item would provide funds for a program of cooperation with local organizations on some 50 small watersheds in 27 States for the purpose of demonstrating the practicability of complete watershed protection as a means of conserving soil and water resources and alleviating damages from floods, siltation of reservoirs, impairment of stream channels, and related problems. These would be pilot plant watershed projects which could be completed in an average period of 5 years, at a total cost of about \$29 million to the Federal Government and approximately an equal cost to the landowners, local organizations, and States. This would be a type of cost-sharing venture—a local-State-Federal partnership in the protection and improvement of our vital natural resources of soil and water.

SIZE OF WATERSHED

These demonstration watersheds range in size from as little as 12 square miles to as much as several hundred square miles. They are areas in which it is believed that local

people and their local organizations, such as soil conservation districts, watershed districts, flood-control districts, etc., with appropriate help from State and Federal agencies, can complete the watershed treatment work needed in a relatively short period.

MEASURES TO BE INSTALLED

The watershed protection work would consist of application of soil and water conservation practices needed on the farm and ranchlands of the area, adequate protection and management of the woodland, and the installation of such measures as are needed and practicable for reduction of flood and sediment damages, such as small waterflow-retarding dams, channel improvements, stream bank stabilization, major gully control, and related measures.

The small watersheds were selected because they are areas in which the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture have made preliminary surveys mainly under the authority of the Flood Control Acts which show the need and practicability of such watershed protection measures. It has been determined that in each of these watersheds the benefits of the program will exceed its costs.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PROGRAM

This type of work proposed is authorized by the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 which was passed in the 74th Congress without a dissenting vote in either House. This act is the basic legislation which established the Soil Conservation Service, an agency that now provides technical assistance to more than 2,500 local soil-conservation districts that are organized under State laws and now cover more than 80 percent of the agricultural lands of the Nation. The committee has been assured by both the Bureau of the Budget and the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture that the authority of this act is fully adequate to cover all of the types of improvements planned to be installed in these watersheds. As a matter of fact, it might be pointed out that the work carried out under this basic legislation for the first few years after its enactment was in the nature of demonstration projects directed toward the application of soil and water conservation practices on individual farms. For the past 10 years the Federal Government, through the Soil Conservation Service, has provided assistance to soil-conservation districts only to aid farmers and ranchers in planning and applying soil and water conservation practices on their own farms and ranches.

WORK ON BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND

Although the larger part of the work contemplated to be done under this estimate would be applied on agricultural lands in the small watersheds with assistance from the Soil Conservation Service, it is planned to install work also on headwater areas which fall within national forests or in non-Federal forest lands. The Forest Service will be allocated funds for this part of the work.

As a part of the program proposed under this appropriation, measurements will be made of the effectiveness of the improvements in reducing runoff and sedimentation and of the increased soil productivity resulting from the improvements. Also, these small watersheds will provide a means of working out practicable working relationships and procedures by which organized local groups, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, can carry out their planned programs of improvements within limited periods of time.

CHOICE OF WATERSHEDS

Although the available information indicates that the small watersheds included in the list that has been proposed are of high priority and constitute the best recommendation that could be made at the time, it was obviously not possible to foresee whether the local people in each of these watersheds

would be in a position to carry through the program at the desired rate of progress. Local interests would be expected to provide all easements and rights-of-way for structural improvement, to carry out all of the land-treatment practices, and to meet certain other requirements adding up to about 50 percent of the total cost. If it is apparent that local interests in any of these areas are unable to go this far at this time, alternate watersheds will be selected with the approval of the committees of the Congress.

Let me make this plain: We are not trying to take away any authority whatsoever regarding flood control from the Public Works Committee. So we state in our report:

Before embarking on a comprehensive large-scale program of this nature, the conferees are of the opinion that the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress should give attention to legislation in this field which will provide a measure of local cooperation on future projects, and fix proper standards for cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service by local participation and beneficiaries of the program.

Experience in dealing with conservation projects authorized in flood-prevention and flood-control laws demonstrates that these laws are too cumbersome to apply to smaller watershed areas.

Mr. Speaker, may I express my appreciation to the Committee on Agriculture, to Mr. HOPE, to Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, to Mr. COOLEY, and the others for their splendid work in making permanent the Andersen-Hope watershed protection program. Soil Conservation Service can now do a complete job of keeping good, black top soil from going down into rivers below. Floods start at the hilltop. This great program, nationwide in scope, will result in splendid returns.

These returns—

As the St. Paul Farmer says on July 17—

will be represented by water for irrigation, soil that stays in place, higher crop yields and fewer machinery breakdowns. Down stream, farmers and city dwellers will get more flood protection, less silting of rivers and waterways, and better improvements. Rain will remain where it falls on the hilltop.

REPORT ON H. R. 9909

Mr. CRETILLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the bill H. R. 9909.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON S. 2665

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill S. 2665.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MACHROWICZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes tomorrow, following the

legislative program of the day and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CRETELLA. Mr. Speaker, roll-call No. 106 taken Tuesday July 20, does not show that I was present and answered to my name. I was present and answered to my name, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

AMENDING ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1946, AS AMENDED

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 630 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9757) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use and yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 630, which will make in order the consideration of the bill H. R. 9757, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 630 provides for an open rule with 4 hours of general debate on the bill itself.

H. R. 9757 seeks to bring up to date the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 in order that the act may keep step with atomic progress itself. It is hoped that by this legislation that the necessary legislative controls over atomic energy will bear a reasonable but safe relationship to the realities of the scientific, technical, economic, and political changes that have evolved during the last few years.

Mr. Speaker, the report on this bill brought out the fact that when the original Atomic Energy Act was written in the 79th Congress, the United States possessed a monopoly in the field of atomic weapons. This situation no

longer exists. In addition to this change, in the atomic energy situation during these past years, there exists the fact that useful peacetime development and use of atomic power is now at hand. This situation was not anticipated a few years ago for it was thought at that time that it would be many years before atomic energy could be turned to commercial use.

H. R. 9757, Mr. Speaker, would authorize the negotiation of bilateral agreements for cooperation with foreign nations in the area of peacetime uses of atomic energy under carefully stipulated safeguards.

The Atomic Energy Commission would be empowered to transfer and exchange restricted data dealing with industrial, nonmilitary use of atomic energy. In addition to this if the proper precautionary measures are taken, the Commission may transfer to another nation atomic materials needed for the development or utilization of atomic energy for nonmilitary and research purposes.

On the military side, the legislation would permit the Department of Defense, under full security safeguards to transfer to another nation, or to a regional defense organization of which we are a member, restricted data concerning the tactical employment of atomic weapons. The type of information that could be given to friendly nations would include data necessary to the development of defense plans, the training of personnel in the employment of and defense against atomic weapons, and the evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons. The information could not include any data which would reveal important information on the design or fabrication of the nuclear portions of atomic weapons.

Mr. Speaker, H. R. 9757 would amend the Atomic Energy Act so that it would permit the Atomic Energy Commission, on the basis of established criteria, to relate the scope of background investigation required to the extent and sensitivity of the classified information to which an employee would have access while on the project. This bill would also give the Department of Defense a voice with the Atomic Energy Commission in the declassification proceedings involving restricted data, which relates primarily to military utilization of atomic weapons.

The third big change in the new bill involves the proposed permitting of the Atomic Energy Commission to license private industry, to possess and use special nuclear materials. The United States Government however would retain title to such materials. The report on this bill, Mr. Speaker, stressed the belief of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that increased private participation in atomic power development, if properly controlled and handled, will accelerate the progress toward the day when widespread use of atomic power for economic uses will become a reality.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a highly technical one and I have very briefly outlined some of the more important provisions that are in it. However, I think that there is no need to impress upon the

Members of the House the necessity for achieving a nice balance between protecting the security of our country through husbanding our knowledge of atomic matters, and helping our allies to be prepared and informed on the subject if an emergency ever should arise. This bill also considers the very real possibility of using atomic power for the betterment of mankind in various peacetime projects and makes it possible for our country to start out on the avenue of developing this tremendous power for constructive and worthwhile purposes. I hope that the House will adopt the rule on this extremely important bill and that the bill itself will merit the favorable action of the House.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise at this time to oppose the rule on this bill. I am in favor of the rule. It is an open one and, of course, that is the type of a rule under which a problem of this great significance should be considered by the House.

It is frequently said by sponsors of other bills that are before the House that this is an important bill. I say with as much objectivity as I can, being a member of this committee and having served on it since its inception, that this is probably the most important bill that we will consider during this session of the Congress.

Why do I say that? Because we are approaching a new era, the atomic era for peacetime use, and this bill seeks to make possible the application of the peacetime benefits of the atom to the people of America and, of course, to the people of the world. In moving from a total, or almost a total military use to a peacetime use, we have tremendous problems because every reactor that is built to produce the substance which makes the atomic bomb and triggers the hydrogen bomb is the same substance that will be used in the reactors that will produce the kilowatts for peacetime use.

It has been estimated by the scientists who know a great deal about this matter, and by the technicians, that within 15 to 20 years' time 30 to 35 percent of the total electricity used in the United States will come from atomic fission reactors. If this be true, then we can see what a tremendous subject we are dealing with in this bill, because if we bring this new potential source to the people—that is, the third source, and I speak of the first source as being the fossil fuel, the coal, oil, and gas source, the second source the hydroelectric production of electricity, and the third source the fission of the atom—so that the people may have the benefit of this source, so that it will not be restricted by exclusive patent rights, so that restrictive licensing procedures, so that all of the other administrative obstructions and destructive possibilities can be guarded against, then, indeed, the people will have the right to use this source.

Now, this third great source must be brought to the people and brought to

Public Law 566 - 83d Congress

Chapter 656 - 2d Session

H. R. 6788

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 666.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That erosion, flood-water, and sediment damages in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States, causing loss of life and damage to property, constitute a menace to the national welfare; and that it is the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should cooperate with States and their political subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies for the purpose of preventing such damages and of furthering the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water and thereby of preserving and protecting the Nation's land and water resources.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall mean:

The "Secretary"—the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. "Secretary."

"Works of improvement"—any undertaking for—

"Works of improvement."

(1) flood prevention (including structural and land-treatment measures) or

(2) agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water

in watershed or subwatershed areas not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand acres and not including any single structure which provides more than five thousand acre-feet of total capacity. No appropriation shall be made for any plan for works of improvement which includes any structure which provides more than twenty-five hundred acre-feet of total capacity unless such plan has been approved by resolutions adopted by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, respectively. A number of such subwatersheds when they are component parts of a larger watershed may be planned together when the local sponsoring organizations so desire.

"Local organization"—any State, political subdivision thereof, soil or water conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate the works of improvement. "Local organization."

SEC. 3. In order to assist local organizations in preparing and carrying out plans for works of improvement, the Secretary is authorized, upon application of local organizations if such application has been submitted to, and not disapproved within 45 days by, the State agency having supervisory responsibility over programs provided for in this Act, or by the Governor if there is no State agency having such responsibility— Assistance to local organizations. Application.

(1) to conduct such investigations and surveys as may be necessary to prepare plans for works of improvement;

(2) to make such studies as may be necessary for determining the physical and economic soundness of plans for works of improvement, including a determination as to whether benefits exceed costs;

(3) to cooperate and enter into agreements with and to furnish financial and other assistance to local organizations: *Provided,*

That, for the land-treatment measures, the Federal assistance shall not exceed the rate of assistance for similar practices under existing national programs;

(4) to obtain the cooperation and assistance of other Federal agencies in carrying out the purposes of this section.

Conditions for
Federal
assistance.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall require as a condition to providing Federal assistance for the installation of works of improvement that local organizations shall—

(1) acquire without cost to the Federal Government such land, easements, or rights-of-way as will be needed in connection with works of improvement installed with Federal assistance;

(2) assume such proportionate share of the cost of installing any works of improvement involving Federal assistance as may be determined by the Secretary to be equitable in consideration of anticipated benefits from such improvements: *Provided*, That no part of the construction cost for providing any capacity in structures for purposes other than flood prevention and features related thereto shall be borne by the Federal Government under the provisions of this Act;

(3) make arrangements satisfactory to the Secretary for defraying costs of operating and maintaining such works of improvement, in accordance with regulations presented by the Secretary of Agriculture;

(4) acquire, or provide assurance that landowners have acquired, such water rights, pursuant to State law, as may be needed in the installation and operation of the work of improvement; and

(5) obtain agreements to carry out recommended soil conservation measures and proper farm plans from owners of not less than 50 per centum of the lands situated in the drainage area above each retention reservoir to be installed with Federal assistance.

Works of improve-
ment.
Installation.

SEC. 5. At such time as the Secretary and the interested local organization have agreed on a plan for works of improvement, and the Secretary has determined that the benefits exceed the costs, and the local organization has met the requirements for participation in carrying out the works of improvement as set forth in section 4, the Secretary is authorized to assist such local organizations in developing specifications, in preparing contracts for construction, and to participate in the installation of such works of improvement in accordance with the plan: *Provided*, That, except as to the installation of works of improvement on Federal lands, the Secretary shall not construct or enter into any contract for the construction of any structure unless there is no local organization authorized by State law to undertake such construction or to enter into such contract, and in no event after July 1, 1956: *Provided*, That in participating in the installation of such works of improvement the Secretary, as far as practicable and consistent with his responsibilities for administering the overall national agricultural program, shall utilize the authority conferred upon him by the provisions of this Act: *Provided further*, That, at least forty-five days (counting only days occurring during any regular or special sessions of the Congress) before such installation involving Federal assistance is commenced, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the plan and the justification therefor to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That any such plan (a) which includes reclamation or irrigation works or which affects public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, or (b) which includes Federal assistance for floodwater detention structures, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Army, respectively, for his views and recommendations at least sixty

Federal con-
struction.

Submission of
plan, etc., to
Congress.

Prior submis-
sion to Sec-
retary of Army
or Interior.

days prior to transmission of the plan to the Congress through the President. The views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Army, if received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the above sixty-day period, shall accompany the plan transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress through the President: *Provided further*, That, prior to any Federal participation in the works of improvement under this Act, the President shall issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, and to assure the coordination of the work authorized under this Act and related work of other agencies including the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army. Regulations.

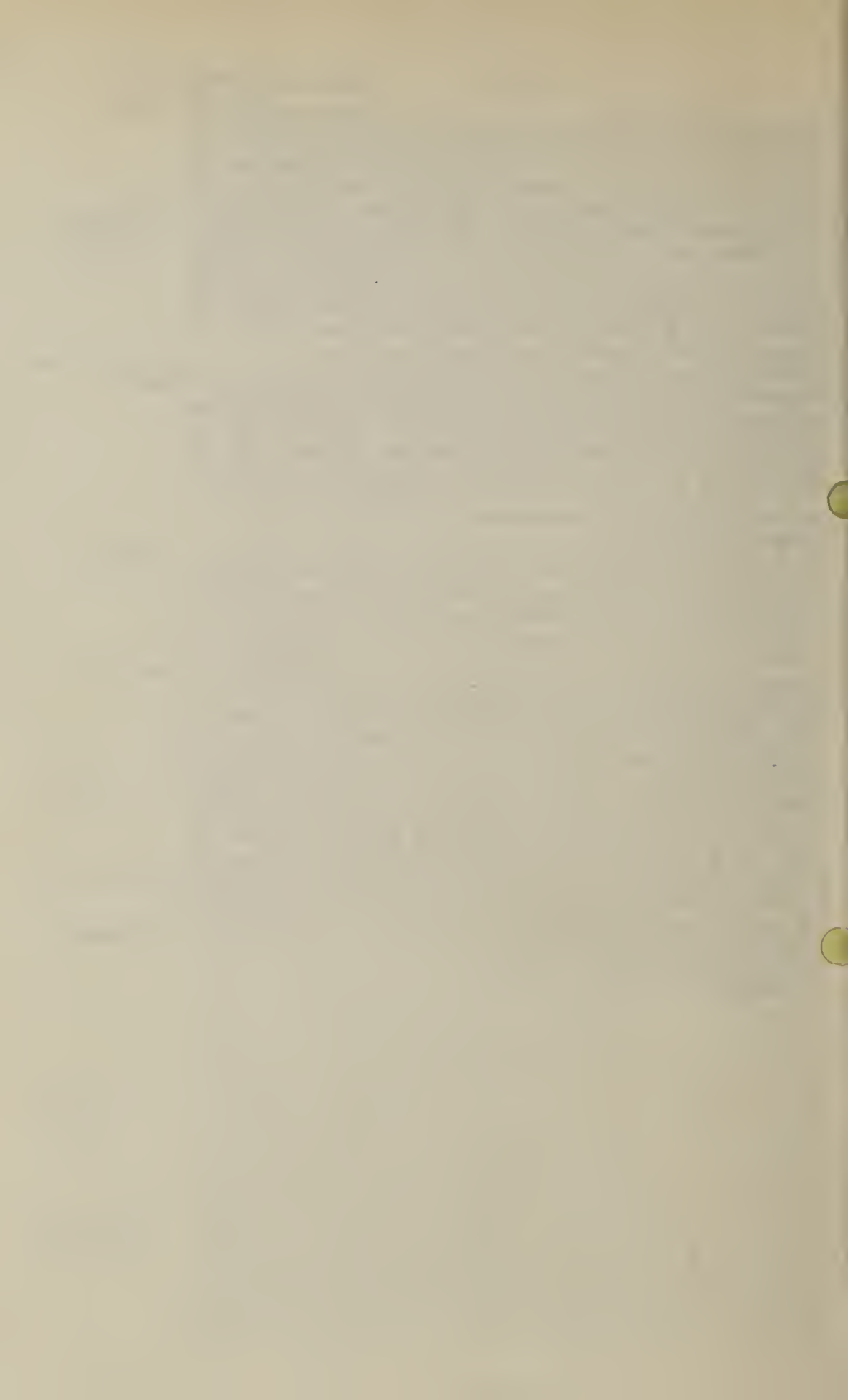
SEC. 6. The Secretary is authorized in cooperation with other Federal and with States and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. In areas where the programs of the Secretary of Agriculture may affect public or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the planning and development of works or programs for such lands. Cooperative programs.

SEC. 7. The provisions of the Act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1570), as amended and supplemented, conferring authority upon the Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to make preliminary examinations and surveys and to prosecute works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of rivers and other waterways are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That (a) the authority of that Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Secretary, to prosecute the works of improvement for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by the Department by the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887), as amended, and (b) the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention authorized to be carried out by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1215), as amended by section 216 of the Act of May 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 163), shall not be affected by the provisions of this section. Repeals. 33 USC 701b. Exception.

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, such sums to remain available until expended. Appropriations.

SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act". Short title.

Approved August 4, 1954.



WATERSHED CONSERVATION AND FLOOD PREVENTION

A DISCUSSION OF THE WATERSHED PROTECTION
AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT WITH QUESTIONS
AND ANSWERS PERTAINING TO THE NEW
PROGRAM



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The following discussion of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act with questions and answers pertaining to the new program was prepared by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture at the request of the Committee on Agriculture.

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
Chairman.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION ACT

(Public Law 566, 83d Cong., ch. 656, 2d sess.)

The Hope-Aiken Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act was passed to help meet the needs of local people who are faced with small watershed problems. The act:

1. Places responsibility in local organizations to initiate programs, adapt plans to local requirements, share in the costs, and make provisions for the plan's application and maintenance.

2. Gives farmers a specific means to get United States Department of Agriculture technical help to work out watershed-treatment plans.

3. Provides for Federal cost sharing on small waterflow-retarding dams and other flood-prevention and water-management measures.

4. Gives the Secretary of Agriculture new opportunities to serve local small watershed groups.

In connection with his approval of the bill, President Dwight D. Eisenhower stated:

The act recognizes by law for the first time the great importance of upstream watershed protection in our overall water resource policy. For the first time also, this act provides a broad program of Federal technical and financial assistance to such local watershed groups as are willing to assume responsibility for initiating, carrying out, and sharing the costs of watershed protection which will help conserve water for agricultural uses and supplement any needed downstream flood-control measures.

The House Committee on Agriculture publishes the following questions and answers to help meet the demand for preliminary information relating to the act and its practical application.

Purpose

1. Q. What is the act's primary objective?

- A. To provide the basis for a program by which local groups can cooperate with and receive assistance from the Federal Government in solving their flood-prevention and water-management problems.

2. Q. Does the act provide the Secretary of Agriculture with additional opportunities to serve local watershed groups?

- A. Yes. It authorizes him to cooperate with States and local agencies in carrying out jointly planned and mutually agreed on flood-prevention and water-management projects.

3. Q. What are the guiding principles in extending Federal help under the act?

- A. Local people are expected to bear at least an equitable share of the cost and to ask the Secretary of Agriculture only to supplement their resources by supplying that additional part which is necessary to make the project possible but which

cannot be provided from resources available in the watershed and the State. The greater the share of the cost that local people assume, the better their opportunity to receive the assistance they need to carry through the project.

4. Q. Does this legislation duplicate or overlap other national conservation programs?
- A. No. Federal help under the act is available only to assist local organizations to plan and install needed water-management and flood-prevention measures that cannot feasibly be installed under other current Federal conservation programs.

Definitions

5. Q. What is a watershed under the act?
- A. All land and water within a natural drainage area of 250,000 acres or less.
6. Q. What are "works of improvement" under the act?
- A. Any undertaking for:
 - (1) Flood prevention (including structural and land-treatment measures) or
 - (2) Agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water (including measures for irrigation and drainage).
7. Q. What is a watershed work plan?
- A. It is a plan for works of improvement referred to in the act.
8. Q. How does the act define "local organization"?
- A. "* * * Any State, political subdivision thereof, soil- or water-conservation district, flood prevention or control district, or combinations thereof, or any other agency having authority under State law to carry out, maintain, and operate works of improvement."

Federal assistance

9. Q. What kinds of Federal assistance are authorized under the act?
- A. Technical help in working out and applying a watershed "work plan," and determining its feasibility; also funds for the equitable Federal share of the costs of installing the needed flood-prevention and water-management measures. Storage capacity for other than flood prevention must be paid for from non-Federal funds.
10. Q. What about any public lands involved?
- A. Works of improvement will be planned for all lands within a watershed regardless of ownership. Where structural measures benefiting private lands are installed on Federal lands, the Federal share of the construction cost will be determined on the same basis as if such improvements were installed on private lands. The Federal Government will bear the entire cost of all land-treatment measures on Federal lands.

Limitations

11. Q. What is the maximum size watershed that can be treated under the act's provisions?
- A. The watershed must not exceed 250,000 acres. Two or more adjacent watersheds, when they comprise parts of a larger watershed, may be planned together, if the local sponsoring organizations so desire, even though the combined area exceeds 250,000 acres.

12. Q. What size structures can be built?
A. Single structures are limited to a total storage capacity of 5,000 acre-feet. Watershed work plans including any structure of more than 2,500 acre-feet total capacity must be approved by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees before appropriations may be made for the project. Watershed work plans which do not include any structure of more than 2,500 acre-feet total capacity do not require such approval.
13. Q. What about irrigation or drainage works?
A. Assistance will be restricted to irrigation and drainage facilities which benefit more than a single farm and which can be planned and carried out as a part of a watershed project. Priority will be given for increasing the efficiency of land use of existing farms. Irrigation or drainage of land not previously or now used for farming shall be incidental and not a primary purpose of any assistance so provided. Storage capacity specifically for water for irrigation must be paid for from non-Federal funds.
14. Q. What about municipal water supply?
A. Storage for municipal water supplies may be included as part of the watershed work plan, but structural costs above those necessary for flood prevention must be paid from non-Federal funds.
15. Q. What about recreation?
A. Many opportunities for recreation developments will arise incidental to the works of improvement. But the costs of developing of recreational facilities must be borne by non-Federal sources.
16. Q. Must projects be completed within a specified time?
A. The installation time will be set forth in the work plan, as agreed upon by the local organization. The objective will be to complete projects in 5 years or less, subject to the availability of funds.

Procedures

17. Q. How would any local organization, such as a soil-conservation district, initiate action under the act?
A. Formal application blanks and suggestions for filling them out will be available in each State through offices of the Soil Conservation Service, Federal and State Forest Services, Extension Service, and the State agency designated by the Governor to act on applications. The local organization would simultaneously submit an application for planning assistance to the Governor or State agency designated by him and to the State office of the Soil Conservation Service.
18. Q. At what stage do the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service begin to assist the local organization in developing a watershed work plan?
A. After the Soil Conservation Service, acting for the Secretary, has approved the project for planning. This approval can be given only after approval of the local organization's application by the authorized State agency or Governor, or after 45 days if no action is taken on the application by the State agency or Governor.

19. Q. What happens if the Governor or his authorized agency turns down the local organization's application?
A. The Department of Agriculture will halt activity.
20. Q. When the kinds, quantities, and costs of needed works of improvement have been agreed on by the local organizations and the Department of Agriculture, what is the next move?
A. The local organizations and the Secretary of Agriculture then must agree on the work plan which sets forth the shares of the costs that will be met from non-Federal and Federal sources.
21. Q. If a satisfactory watershed work plan is developed, what is the next step?
A. The plan is transmitted to the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, acting for the Secretary of Agriculture. A period of up to 60 days is then provided to the Secretaries of the Army and Interior, if they are concerned, in which to review and comment on the plan. The Secretary of Agriculture then forwards the plan to the Congress, through the President, together with any recommendations of those agencies. Forty-five days during which the Congress is in session must then elapse before any installations involving Federal assistance are begun. In addition, as noted in the answer to question No. 12 above, if the plan includes any structures larger than 2,500 acre-feet total capacity, it must be approved by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees before appropriations can be made.
22. Q. How will Federal money become available for work authorized under the act?
A. By appropriation. A supplemental appropriation of \$1,750,000 was made for the fiscal year 1955 to initiate planning and other work.

Local participation

23. Q. What about the needs and interests of people who live in the watershed?
A. They initiate action. They participate in the development of the watershed work plan. They have the responsibility for seeing that the recommended program is in conformance with their wishes.
24. Q. What minimum requirements must local people meet?
A. They must acquire necessary land, easements, or rights-of-way; assume an equitable share of the project's cost; arrange for operation and maintenance; acquire necessary water rights; and get agreements from owners of not less than half of the lands in drainage areas above dams to carry out soil-conservation programs.

Feasibility

25. Q. How will economic soundness of projects be determined?
A. Department of Agriculture agencies will use recognized techniques in making necessary studies to determine the costs and benefits of each proposed project to establish its economic soundness.

26. Q. How will the findings of such studies be applied?
- A. The findings will establish the nature and extent of local and other benefits and afford a means for determining an equitable sharing of costs between non-Federal and Federal sources of funds.

Contracting works of improvement

27. Q. Who will contract for the construction of dams?
- A. The act gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to contract for construction of dams until July 1, 1956, in those States in which local organizations do not have authority to enter into such contracts. In States where local organizations have such authority they will, from the start, contract for necessary dams.
28. Q. Do the present State laws authorize soil-conservation districts or other local organizations to contract for dams to be built under this act?
- A. Since State soil-conservation district enabling acts vary, State attorneys general will have to provide specific answers to this question. Some States apparently will need to pass new enabling legislation or to amend existing legislation in order to facilitate work under the act.
29. Q. What requirements and procedures will apply to contracting by local organizations?
- A. (1) The local organization must have adequate facilities for arranging for, letting, and servicing construction contracts.
(2) The local organization must have legal authority to act as the contracting agency.
(3) In choice of contractors, the local organization will use the same basis for bid acceptance as the Department of Agriculture.
(4) Federal funds will be used only for payments for installation of works of improvement.
(5) All work must be done in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Department of Agriculture as set forth in the contract. This will include all changes made in the contract during construction. Payment will not be made for any unauthorized work or work done outside the terms of the approved contract.
(6) The Department of Agriculture will be responsible for on-the-job inspection.

The watershed work plan

30. Q. What features will the watershed work plan include?
- A. In addition to the plan for treating the watershed, it will include a schedule of operations, the cost, cost-sharing arrangements, and justification for establishing and maintaining the measures needed for the protection and improvement of the watershed.

31. Q. What are some of the primary purposes of the watershed work plan?
- A. To inform the President, the Congress, and the public of the needs and desires of the local people and of the plans of the Department of Agriculture to expend Federal funds on the watershed project. Also to justify such expenditures in accordance with national authorities, policies, and regulations. The work plan is the official document upon which approval of expenditure of funds is based. It records the responsibilities agreed to by the local organization for carrying out and operating and maintaining a complete program of watershed protection and improvement within a given period.



